

Herald Tribune

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U.S. WEATHER FORECAST—PARIS: Temp. 44-49 (12-7). Tomorrow variable, 47-52 (14-4). LONDON: Partly Temp. 46-52 (14-4). Tomorrow Partly Temp. 47-52 (14-4). CHAN-Right, BOMBE: Sunny. Temp. 63-68 (17-2). ORE: Showers. Temp. 46-52 (7-4). Yesterday 46-52 (12-2).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria 9 S. Lebanon 20 P.
Belgium 22 S. Luxembourg 12 L.F.
Denmark 22 S. Morocco 150 Dr.
Eire (Inc. 196) 11 P. Netherlands 1 P.
Finland 10 F.M. Norway 22 S.N.K.
France 140 Fr. Portugal 8 S.
Germany 1 P.M. Spain 18 P.
Great Britain 10 P. Sweden 12 S.K.
Greece 10 Gr. Switzerland 1.20 S.F.
India 8 R. Turkey 7.15
Iran 8 R. U.S. Military 8.00
Italy 150 Lir. U.S. Military 8.00
Israel 1.50 S. Yugoslavia 4 D.

7,944

PARIS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1972

Established 1887

lies Urge Talks Over Troop Cuts Red Bloc Meet Jan. 31

Joe Alex Morris Jr.
Nov. 16.—The Western
have proposed exploratory
a mutual and balanced
reduction in Central Eu-
rope on Jan. 31, West
Foreign Minister Walter
announced here today.
proposal was made in a
at yesterday by the key
nations, with the excep-
France, to the Commu-
nists concerned.
move was timed to coincide
West German Chancellor
Brandt's fight to retain
national elections next
Mr. Brandt is campaign-
ing on his successes in
old cold war tensions
rises in Central Europe.
for the first time an at-
tempt is being made to talk
in stages the military con-
on our continent," Mr.
said in a press conference.
proposal was designed to
a link between gradual
in Central Europe
European security con-
Preparatory talks on the
due to start on Wednes-
Helsinki, three days after
German elections.
ote was sent by the Unit-
s, West Germany, Canada,
and the Benelux coun-
the Soviet Union, Poland,
lovakia and Hungary. The
have declined to go along
nued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Pepsi Wins Franchise in Soviet Union

CHASE, N.Y., Nov. 16
AP)—PepsiCo Inc. said
that Pepsi-Cola will be
the only international
drink bottled and dis-
tributed in the Soviet Union.
old Kendall, chairman
chief executive officer,
an agreement has been
between the multi-
lity company and V-O
limport, a Soviet
organization for bot-
and distribution of
ola in the Soviet
will be the first move
of a U.S. consumer
to the Soviet Union,
cndall said. "Prior to
side agreements between
viet Union and U.S.
ties have been limited
by machinery, oil and
industrial goods," he

After Announcement on Troop-Cuts Meeting

Brandt, Barzel Duel Over Foreign Policy

Nov. 16 (AP)—Foreign
Ministry Chancellor Willy
Brandt's strong suit emerged to-
day in a election expected to be
the greatest voter turn-
out in German history.
Brandt's victory over the value of
the East Policy domi-
nated the news as Mr. Brandt
his re-election fight
powerful opposition.
Brandt's regime made what
an important announce-
ment on Western nations have
relations to Soviet-bloc
to start exploratory
Switzerland Jan. 31 on
possible East-West
in Central Europe,
in Germany.
ion candidate Rainer
Barzel accused Mr. Brandt's
exaggerating the im-
portance of the announcement.

Barzel Reply
that Mr. Brandt had
up the night before in
ign television debate.
Mr. Barzel said the
important announce-
ment was merely that
in that negotiations have
over.
Brandt had told the na-
tion TV debate that the
next would be an "im-
portant" in his peace policy.
Minister Walter Scheel,
e announcement on the
talks, claimed his coun-
s with Mr. Brandt had
way for these and
coming talks through
will treaties with Mos-
cow and East Berlin.
g to parallel force re-
tals and next Wednes-
day conference on
security and coopera-
tion. Scheel told newsmen:
end of this process, a



TWO-DAY VISIT—British Prime Minister Edward Heath greeted by the lord mayor, Councillor William Christie, at Belfast city hall yesterday. Security men in rear.

Urges Isolation of Extremists

Heath in Belfast, Pleads for Entente

BELFAST, Nov. 16 (AP)—Brit-
ain's Prime Minister Edward
Heath today urged Northern Ire-
land's Protestants and Catholics
to make a new start by showing
extremists of both sides clearly
"that the gun and the bomb offer
no solution and are totally re-
jected."

He warned Protestant extremists
that any attempt to set up
an independent Northern Ireland
would only "bring about a blood-
bath" and force Britain to cut off
all financial aid to the province.
This amount, he said, to £200
million a year.
In a luncheon speech to lead-
ers of business, trade unions,
local government and the church,
Mr. Heath said, "It is not enough
to sit behind closed doors and
pray that the gunmen will pass
you by. Violence will only stop
when those who are against
violence act to defeat it."

"Terrorists must be given no
help or encouragement," he ad-
ded. "Money must be refused to
them. And they must be denied
any safe haven within the com-
munity from which to operate."

Crucial Stage

The speech disclosed the ap-
proach the British leader plans
to take in private talks with
political and religious leaders over
the next two days, his first such
consultations here since he took
office in June, 1970. The prime
minister made it clear that prepa-
rations for a new form of local
government in the province, to
replace direct rule from London,
were now reaching a crucial
phase.

"We must bring home to all
the people that in Northern Ire-
land today, compromise and coop-
eration does not mean the be-
trayal of sincerely held aims and
ideals," he stated.

Any political settlement, Mr.
Heath emphasized, "must enable
the majority and minority com-
munities . . . to take full part
in government in the interests of
the whole province."

His remarks left little doubt
that Britain will insist on broader
representation for Catholics in
any new system of local govern-
ment after direct rule from
London ends early next year.

There was little evidence, how-
ever, that concessions were im-
mediately likely either from the
Protestant-based, Unionist party,
which ran the province for 50
years until London imposed direct
rule last March, or from oppo-
sition groups of Catholics.

Key questions likely to remain
unsolved in Mr. Heath's talks
here were the shape of the new
local government, how it is to
be elected, whether security is to
be controlled from London or
Belfast and the relationship of

the province to the overwhelm-
ingly Catholic Irish Republic to
the south.
Government sources said it was
important for Mr. Heath to be
seen here taking soundings and
seeking local agreement, but that
proposals for any settlement
would probably be worked out in
London.

Mr. Heath underscored his
distaste for both Protestant and
Catholic extremists by refusing to
meet their leaders here. But their
presence was felt nonetheless. The
eve of his visit was marred by
bomb and bullet attacks that
wounded a soldier and killed a
Catholic civilian, the 630th life
lost to Ulster violence in the last
three years.

Angry shouts of "Buster's not
for sale" and "Exterminate the
IRA" greeted Mr. Heath at a
wreath-laying ceremony at Bel-
fast City Hall. A massive security
guard including soldiers with au-
tomatic rifles at the ready fol-
lowed the prime minister through-
out the ceremony and on his tour
of a factory.

Beirut Paper Reports Plan For Arab-Israel Talks at UN

BEIRUT, Nov. 16 (AP)—The
Arabs and Israel may hold in-
direct talks under UN auspices,
the Beirut newspaper An Nahar
reported today.

The paper said a plan under
study in Cairo also calls for the
creation of a Palestinian state in
the Israeli-occupied West Bank
of Jordan and the Gaza Strip, a

proposal first made by King Hus-
sein last March.

Under the plan, Arab League
Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad,
a former Egyptian foreign min-
ister, would be authorized to
represent Arab countries and
Palestinians in the talks at UN
headquarters in New York.

The Israeli representative in
the talks would probably be
Foreign Minister Abba Eban, the
paper continued, and UN Secre-
tary-General Kurt Waldheim
would serve as a go-between.

Backed By U.S.
An Nahar said that the pro-
posal was the idea of West Euro-
pean governments and had the
backing of the U.S. government,
which was reportedly willing to
finance the establishment of the
new Palestinian state with a grant
of \$500 million.

However, Egyptian Information
Minister Abdel Kader Hatem
denied yesterday that the United
States has put forward any new
proposals for a Middle East set-
tlement.

In an interview with the En-
glish language Lebanese news-
paper, the Daily Star, Mr. Hatem
said:

"All we hear from the United
States is a repetition of old times
on practical settlements and
proximity talks that have already
been rejected by [Egyptian] Pres-
ident Sadat." (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

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Final Round of Vietnam Talks Is Expected in Paris Shortly

Le Duc Tho, Kissinger Awaited

By Don Cook
PARIS, Nov. 16.—The final
round of the Vietnam cease-fire
negotiations is now only a matter
of hours away.
Le Duc Tho, the Hanoi Politi-
buro representative at the se-
cret talks, will arrive in Paris
tomorrow morning from Peking
and Moscow. Henry A. Kissinger
will be coming in from Wash-
ington either a few hours ahead
or not far behind.

The expectation here is that
the two men may sit down to-
gether tomorrow afternoon in the
first of a series of meetings, which
Mr. Kissinger has said need last
"three or four days at the most"
to complete an agreement.

A key section to be cleared up
in this final round of negotiations,
it was learned, concerns the site,
the chairmanship, and the func-
tions of the "international con-
ference," which is to convene
within 30 days after the cease-
fire takes effect, and take up a
"supervisory role," to reinforce
the peace.

Contrary to earlier expecta-
tions, Paris now appears to be
ruled out as the site of the in-
ternational conference—to a large
degree because of objections by
South Vietnam, supported by the
United States, that French in-
fluence in a supervisory role in
the peace-keeping would "tilt"
too heavily in Gaullist fashion in
the direction of the North Viet-
namese.

Chairmanship Role
If the international conference
were to be established in Paris,
then the French would not only
be the hosts but presumably also
hold the chairmanship.

The United States has therefore
pressed that the conference should
be held on "neutral ground"—
that is, not in the capital of any
of its participants. According to
conference sources, this has been
accepted by the North Vietnamese,
but they in turn appear to be
ruling out any return to Geneva
as the site, for reasons of their
own memories of the 1954
Geneva conference, which they
have always regarded as a failure
from their standpoint.

The participants in the new
international conference will be
the five permanent members of
the United Nations Security
Council—the United States, the
Soviet Union, China, France and
Britain—plus the UN secretary-
general and the three protagonists
in the Vietnam war, North and
South Vietnam and the Viet
Cong Provisional Revolutionary
Government. This makes nine
participants in all, and rules out
a conference site either in Viet-
nam or in one of the Big Five
countries.

Among the cities which are be-
ing considered for the conference
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Retally Gives Trudeau 2-Seat Commons Edge

WHITBY, Ontario, Nov. 16
(AP)—Prime Minister Pierre El-
iot Trudeau's Liberal party had
a two-seat edge over the Progres-
sive Conservatives in the Cana-
dian House of Commons follow-
ing recount of the votes in a
southeast Ontario district. Re-
counts in other disputed districts
are still to come.

The Liberal Commons now
has 109 seats, Conservatives 107.
New Democrats 31. Social Credit
15 and independents 2. The Lib-
erals still are 34 seats short of
a majority and must have the
support of the New Democrats to
stay in office.

Government maxims and air-
borne battalions killed 59 enemy
troops at a cost of five dead and
41 wounded, the Saigon com-
mand reported. The bodies of 25
North Vietnamese soldiers slain
by air strikes were found.

A five-hour fight yesterday was
the heaviest combat on the
northern front since last Sept. 16,
when Quang Tri was recaptured
from enemy forces who had oc-
cupied it for nearly five months.

Troop Movement

Enemy gunners poured hun-
dreds of shells into government
positions to cover what the Saigon
command reported was consid-
erable movement in the area.
A military spokesman, Col. Le
Trung Hien, said the enemy's
purpose was presently unclear but
he denied knowledge of any
North Vietnamese move to pull
troops back into North Vietnam.

"If there was any movement
back across the Demilitarized
Zone it would be my assumption
that it was a normal rotation of
units," he told newsmen.
Government infantrymen re-



TOO CLOSE—South Vietnamese soldier holding his ground as a Communist 82 mm mortar round explodes close to him during battle at Quang Tri City this week.

Fighting Steps Up Near DMZ

U.S. Jets Maintain Blitz on North

SAIGON, Nov. 16 (AP)—U.S.
planes kept up intensive bombing
of North Vietnamese supply lines
today, devastating an enemy
truck park. Fighting on the
northern front was reported the
heaviest in two months.

Air Force and Seventh Fleet
fighter-bombers flew more than
270 strikes and B-52s made 30
missions against enemy targets
in the southern panhandle of
North Vietnam yesterday and to-
day, the U.S. command reported.
Pilot reported knocking out 68
trucks loaded with ammunition,
almost half of them in a vehicle
park off the main highway near
Quang Khe, 65 miles northwest
of the Demilitarized Zone.

The trucks were concealed under
thick jungle cover, but were
photographed by unmanned U.S.
reconnaissance planes.
Air Force Phantom jets hit the
trucks before they could move
out under cover of darkness.
Pilot reported their bombs trig-
gered off numerous explosions and
fires.

All the raids were below the
20th Parallel in accordance with
a U.S. pledge not to bomb north
of the line during the current
peace talks. This keeps Hanoi,
the capital, and Haiphong, the
main port, off limits to American
pilots.

The raids raised to 1,560 the re-
ported number of tactical air
strikes mounted by U.S. planes
against North Vietnam since last
Thursday, when the blitz was
intensified.

The attacks are in response to
what U.S. officials call a substan-
tial enemy supply push into
South Vietnam aimed at beating
any cease-fire deadline.

B-52s dumped tons of bombs
south of the Bachkay Pass,
hitting supply convoys on their
way to the Plain des Jars in
northern Laos, where North Viet-
namese troops have been attack-

ing. The U.S. command also re-
ported American fighter-bombers
and B-52s flew dozens of missions
in support of South Vietnamese
troops in battle around the pro-
vincial capital of Quang Tri on
the northern front.

Government maxims and air-
borne battalions killed 59 enemy
troops at a cost of five dead and
41 wounded, the Saigon com-
mand reported. The bodies of 25
North Vietnamese soldiers slain
by air strikes were found.

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North Vietnamese move to pull
troops back into North Vietnam.

"If there was any movement
back across the Demilitarized
Zone it would be my assumption
that it was a normal rotation of
units," he told newsmen.
Government infantrymen re-

captured half the town of Ba
To in the coastal highlands of
South Vietnam today, but a bat-
talion of Saigon rangers was
driven from its jungle outpost in
the Central Highlands by heavy
Communist shelling, field reports
said today.

The 500-man battalion was
driven from its outpost near the
Cambodian border, 25 miles south
of Pleiku, yesterday afternoon,
field dispatches said.
The Rangers regrouped two
miles to the northeast today, the
reports said. South Vietnamese
casualties were listed as two
rangers killed and nine wounded.

The U.S. command said today
that nine Americans were killed
in action in Indochina last week,
including one who died in Laos,
and 26 injured. Five of the casu-
alties were men who died in an
accident aboard the carrier Midway
on Oct. 24. A command
spokesman said there was no in-
formation available on the man
killed in Laos.

Laird Asserts U.S. Will Drop Role of 'Cop' Protecting Allies

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 16 (AP).
—Secretary of Defense Melvin R.
Laird declared today that in the
immediate future the United
States "will expect other nations
to provide more cops on the beat
in their own neighborhoods."

Mr. Laird said the policies of
President Nixon as he approaches
his second term call for "Amer-
ica to supplement rather than
try to supplant the capabilities
and resources of other govern-
ments and nations."

Asked whether the Nixon policy
might mean reductions in foreign
aid, Mr. Laird replied, "Yes, I see
an increased burden-sharing on
the part of the nation's allies."

He singled out Japan for men-
tion, saying it spends only seven-
tenths of 1 percent of its gross
national product on defense and
security.

U.S. Asks Swiss to Approach Cubans on Anti-Hijack Policy

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (HT).
—The United States today an-
nounced its willingness to under-
take indirect negotiations with
Cuba in an effort to end airline
hijackings.

State Department spokesman
Charles W. Bray told newsmen
that the U.S. wished to inform
Cuba that it was prepared to
take any action that would ef-
fectively halt hijackings.

Secretary of State William F.
Rogers met this afternoon with
Swiss Ambassador Felix Schyn-
der and asked him to convey the
American government's views to
the Cuban government. Switzer-
land serves as U.S. diplomatic in-
termediary with Cuba in the ab-
sence of formal relations.

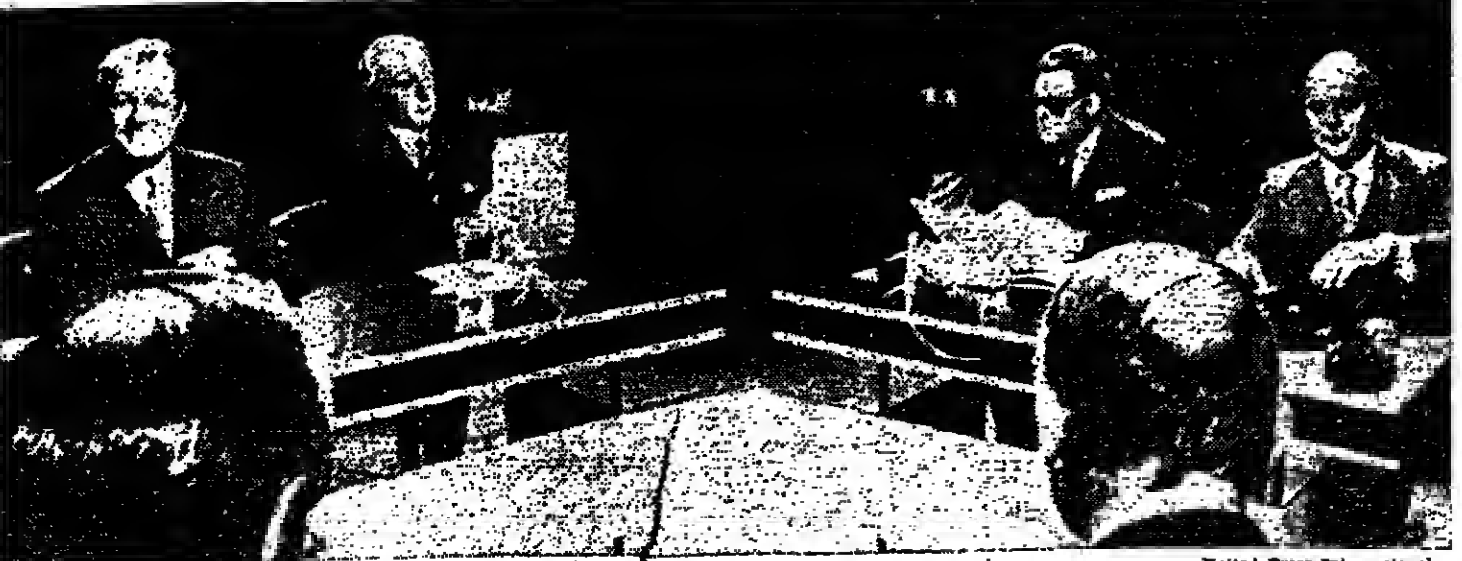
Today's State Department de-
claration followed a Cuban state-
ment yesterday calling for a
"broad agreement" with the Uni-
ted States that applied to both
hijackers of American aircraft
and Cubans who seize Cuban
ships and planes to flee to the
United States.

However, the White House
cautioned against speculation
that an anti-hijack agreement
with Havana would lead to broad
improvement in relations between
the two countries.

Presidential press secretary
Ron Ziegler cited President

Nixon's comments in a news
paper interview last week in
which he declared that there
was a fundamental departure from
past policies and attitudes.

"Those who fashioned our
foreign policy in the past decade
perceived the role of the United
States as the ultimate guarantor
of peace in the world—in effect,
the problem-solver for all of the
world's security ills," he said.
But under the Nixon Doctrine
of helping America's allies help
themselves, he said, this country
will no longer try to play police-
man to the world."



GERMAN TV DEBATE—Leaders of the main West German political parties appeared on Cologne television Wednesday for a heated 2-hour 20-minute verbal battle. From

left to right: Willy Brandt (Social Democrats), Walter Scheel (Free Democrats), Franz Joseph Strauss (Christian Socialists) and Rainer Barzel (Christian Democrats).

Returns to Argentina Today

Peron Asserts He Has Urged Backers 'to Avoid Disorders'

ROME, Nov. 16 (AP).—Juan D. Peron said tonight he had sent a message to his followers in Argentina urging them "to be prudent and to avoid disorders" when he arrives in Buenos Aires tomorrow after 17 years of exile.

Mr. Peron made this remark to radio and television newsmen a few hours before he took off for Buenos Aires on a chartered Italian plane. He came to Rome from his exile in Spain on Tuesday.

An earlier press conference, scheduled for scores of waiting journalists, was never held after the former Argentine strongman met with his followers in the ballroom of the Grand Hotel. These followers accompanied him to Argentina.

As Peron followers sang Peronist songs and shouted "Viva Peron," some of the waiting journalists, mainly Spanish-speaking and Italian, protested because the scheduled conference was not held. Mr. Peron was surrounded by his supporters and left the hotel through a back door.

Bangladesh Aide Denies It Met Pakistan Directly

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 16 (UPI).—Bangladesh denied yesterday that it had held direct talks with Pakistan but admitted an "exchange of views" through a third party in New York City.

President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan told Lewis M. Simons of The Washington Post Monday that Pakistan and its former eastern wing had been meeting secretly in New York. Mr. Bhutto said the meetings had "drawn a blank" and Pakistani recognition of Bangladesh was "as remote as ever."

Mohammad Anwar, spokesman of the Bangladesh observer mission here, issued a statement yesterday that said, "There have been no direct talks, secret or otherwise, between Bangladesh and Pakistan in New York or elsewhere."

"Some exchange of views took place several weeks ago through the intermediary of a third party with a view to finding ways and means of avoiding confrontation in the issue of Bangladesh's membership in the United Nations. During these contacts the Pakistani position was rigid and no progress could be made. There have been no contacts since."

Italians Launch U.S. Satellite

MALINDI, Kenya, Nov. 16 (AP).—An American satellite launched by Italian scientists from an Indian Ocean platform today on a year-long mission to study cosmic rays.

The small astronomy satellite, AS-B, was boosted by an American Scout rocket into a circular orbit about 345 miles above the equator.

The satellite, to be Explorer-48 for entering orbit, is the third American spacecraft launched on the Italian-owned San Marco Equatorial Range under a 1969 agreement. Two Italian-made satellites have been launched there. The site is ideal for launching satellites in equatorial orbits.

ments concerning his possible presidential candidacy in Argentina in the March, 1973, elections.

"I am not a dictator as some say," he said. "If the Peronist movement, that is the Argentine people, asks me to be a candidate I will agree. I am a slave of the people."

He said he was unable to say how long he would stay in Argentina. "My case is that of a man who is engaged in a job and does not know how long it will last."

Asked about his possible policy toward the United States in case he came to power again, he said: "My policy will be set in agreement with the results of technological and planning studies. I cannot say anything I do not know. If I were to rule the country again the very first thing I would do is to unpack a package and see what it contains."

For Reconciliation

Mr. Peron, who spoke in Spanish, said he was going to Argentina "to propose a pacification and reconciliation among the Argentine people. The existence of hatreds among brothers is unacceptable and non-existent for me. The reconciliation I am looking for is for all Argentines, including the military men who overthrew me. I am a man who has no memory for such matters. I forgot everything. This is the time for great men, not for little men."

Meanwhile, Argentine President Agustin Lanusse was quoted today as saying he is willing to meet the former dictator at any time. But Mr. Lanusse said, Mr. Peron must first make it clear on his return home from exile that he wants to help bring parliamentary democracy back to Argentina.

"There are many chances to arrive at an ample agreement and we must arrive at it," Mr. Lanusse was quoted as saying in an interview to Milan's independent paper, Corriere della Sera. It also quoted former Argentine President Arturo Frondizi as saying he had advised Mr. Peron to stay in Madrid.

"I believe that the whole operation is part of a plan by the military to stay in power," he said. "Our struggle consists precisely in preventing this."

Press Conferences Set

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 16 (AP).—Mr. Peron's Justicialist party confirmed today that the former president will spend the first two days of his return to Argentina at heavily guarded Ezeiza International Airport.

A communiqué announced that Mr. Peron would hold press conferences at the airport hotel tomorrow and Saturday.

Peronist sources indicated he might stay in Argentina less than a week and then visit other Latin American capitals.

More than 30,000 soldiers and policemen have been assigned to security. Their primary job is to keep Mr. Peron's followers from reaching the airport to welcome their leader. Ezeiza is 30 miles from Buenos Aires and is surrounded by open fields.

Fifteen people caught by police grouped in a street shouting Mr. Peron's name were arrested and jailed for 30 days.

Army units moved discreetly into strategic positions around the capital under a full state of alert and cancellation of all leave.

The army set up check points on access roads into the capital. Infantry and armored units bivouacked in soccer stadiums.



SHARING THE ROAD—Civilian trucks passing a noisy but slow-moving tank column on a major highway near Saigon. Most of the trucks were carrying war material recently sent in by the United States.

Brandt Duels With Barzel

(Continued from Page 1)

that any government payments were involved.

His regime says money collected privately by West German citizens has been frozen in West German bank accounts, for payment to East Germany upon release of the East Germans.

After previously avoiding head-on conflict over the treaty, Mr. Brandt's decision to attack it strongly could cut into the popularity of Mr. Brandt's peace policy if the charges stick, observers said.

Inflation Issue

Meanwhile, in speeches Mr. Brandt pressed his strongest suit—Inflation. A report damaging for Mr. Brandt disclosed today that food prices in October were running 7.9 percent above the year-before level.

As a measure of interest in the hard-fought campaign, a recent poll predicted that more than 90 percent of eligible voters would turn out on Sunday to choose between Mr. Brandt and Mr. Barzel—the highest turnout in the nation's post-war history.

In Stuttgart tonight, police imposed a maximum alert after receiving information that several assassination threats had been made against Mr. Brandt, who addressed an election rally there.

Indians Occupy Nebraska Park Over Land Issue

CRAWFORD, Neb., Nov. 16 (AP).—A group of about 50 militant Indians occupied the former post commander's quarters at Fort Robinson State Park here yesterday. Crazy Horse was killed nearly 100 years ago on the site.

The Indians evacuated the park today. The occupation protested the transfer of U.S. government land to Nebraska. The Indians left after negotiating with a representative of Gov. J.J. Exon.

Vince Rotherham, superintendent of the museum now housed in the building, said that the Indians "departed peacefully" after the session with Jerry Kromberg, the governor's planning director.

Mr. Kromberg said that the Indians agreed to vacate the building with no damage or theft of its contents in return for the promise of a new meeting with him Tuesday so that they can present their arguments.

The governor's office pledged to respond to the Indians by Dec. 1, Mr. Kromberg said.

Final Round of Vietnam Talks Is Expected in Paris Shortly

(Continued from Page 1)

are Copenhagen, Vienna, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia, or possibly a site in Switzerland other than Geneva. It is also possible that the conference, which is expected to meet only periodically rather than on any continuing basis, might rotate to various meeting places, and that its chairmanship might also rotate on the same basis as the UN Security Council order of rotation.

In any case, it looks as if the role of the international conference is going to be fairly circumscribed—not only as to its actual functions, but even limiting its competence to Vietnam. It will not, as presently projected, have any "supervisory" or "powers" over conditions in either Cambodia or Laos.

The main function of the conference, apparently, will be to receive reports from the cease-fire commission which will be polling events and conditions on the spot in South Vietnam. The four main parties will comprise the commission are Canada, Poland, Hungary and Indonesia, with each country expected to provide a small "peace-keeping" force to patrol, spot-check and investigate cease-fire violations. Its reports will then go to the international conference, which will decide what action to take.

The presence of the UN secretary-general at the conference is apparently designed to bring the UN into direct play both in acting on the reports and most probably in ultimately acting to supervise the elections in Vietnam, which are to follow the political negotiations between the Saigon government and the Viet Cong.

Thus, about all that emerges clearly from the whole concept of adding an international conference to the cease-fire agreement and machinery is that the role of the conference is going to be both distant and fuzzy. Apparently neither the North Vietnamese nor the South Vietnamese and the United States want an active supervisory conference, and hence it is to be kept rotating in meeting-places and reading reports a great distance from Vietnam.

Meanwhile, the regular 16th session of the plenary sessions of the Vietnam peace talks was held as usual today—and produced the first sign of strain on the cease-fire machinery even before the cease-fire is signed. Under questioning, the North Vietnamese spokesman made it clear that Hanoi had accepted Indonesia as a member of the cease-fire commission only under pressure and insistence from the United States. Without naming Indonesia, he spoke of one of the four countries as being "subservient to the United States and a supporter of the bombing of North Vietnam," which had even urged that the Americans attack the North Vietnamese dike system.

Allies Press Reds on Talks Over European Troop Cuts

(Continued from Page 1)

At the same time, the West Germans dispatched a similar note to East Germany. This different route was employed to reaffirm Bonn's contention that East and West Germany are not "foreign" countries to each other, but have a special relationship.

The fringe NATO states—Turkey and Greece on the southern flank and Norway, Denmark and Iceland in the north—were not included in the exchange. But they are expected to participate in the proposed conference on a rotating basis.

The site is likely to be in Switzerland, probably in Lausanne, but if the Communists object it will probably be held in Vienna.

Mr. Scheel said there had been no reaction yet from the Communist powers. But he gave the impression to be expected a positive reply.

With the exception of France, the Western powers have taken the position that it is necessary to separate the highly complicated and probably long-lasting talks on reducing ground forces in Central Europe from the broader European security conference. Many countries will attend the security conference which are not directly involved in the MBFR talks.

Mr. Scheel stressed the need for both the great powers, the United States and Russia, to play an active role in these conferences. "Without them, neither relaxation of tensions nor cooperation is possible," he said.

The foreign minister said the negotiations will not deal with the convergence of contradictory systems, but will try to achieve what he called "a new and better balance in Europe" by reducing the factors which encourage tensions. In addition to the Central European powers themselves, the proposal calls for inclusion of allied states on both sides of the Iron Curtain which have military forces stationed in the area.

There will be no dissolving of alliances," Mr. Scheel said. "NATO remains firm, and in the coming years our defenses will be increased and improved."

One certain problem was whether the European security conference should create some sort of permanent organization to oversee the peace. The Warsaw Pact nations want this, Mr. Scheel said, but the West would prefer to use existing international organizations.

He said that in special cases it may be necessary to establish new organizations where no international unit already exists. In this case, Mr. Scheel said, West Germany would propose putting them in Berlin, at the heart of the European problem.

Los Angeles Times

Arab-Israel Talks Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

ident Anwar Sadat. Our main objective at this stage is the liberation of all occupied Arab regions without any exceptions."

The goal of U.S. foreign policy since the August, 1970, cease-fire has been to arrange indirect talks, but Egypt, after accepting the idea, backed out early this year when the United States resumed arms shipments to Israel.

According to An Nahar, the sponsors of the new plan say that it would break the deadlock resulting from Israel's insistence on and Arab rejection of direct negotiations.

It would also guarantee Palestinian guerrilla representation in the talks through their membership in the Arab League, the paper said.

The two regions of the proposed state of Palestine, the West Bank and Gaza, are to be linked together by a land corridor that could also serve as the new border line between Egypt and Israel, An Nahar said.

The new state is to have a provisional government, initially without ministries for foreign affairs or defense. A foreign affairs ministry would be set up after three years, when the new state would also be admitted to the United Nations. A defense ministry would be established two years after UN entry, An Nahar said.

This version of the Palestinian state differs from King Hussein's plan in which the West Bank and Gaza are part of a federal United Arab Kingdom, under the Hashemite throne.

Eban Denies Report On Planned Talks

TEL AVIV, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban said today there was no truth in reports that the massacre of Israeli sportsmen at the Munich Olympic Games had prevented a planned meeting between Israeli and Egyptian representatives on possible peace negotiations.

The minister was commenting at a commercial club gathering in Kiryat Gat, southern Israel, on a New York Times report (published in Thursday's International Herald Tribune) from Paris. This had said that the killing of the 11 sportsmen may have been aimed at stopping direct, secret contacts between Israel and Egypt towards opening peace negotiations, agreed a week before.

Tear Gas Used To Halt Jail Riot In Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16 (AP).—State police used tear gas today to quell a disturbance at the huge Eastern State Correctional Institution in nearby Graterford after inmates assaulted three guards, seized the maximum-security block and set fire to mattresses.

The rebelling inmates held the block for nearly three hours. Warden Robert L. Johnson said the prisoners were unhappy because they aren't allowed to have radios or television.

"We discovered that some inmates were making weapons with the personal items," Warden Johnson said, explaining why they were taken away several months ago.

State police commissioner Rocco Ureila dispatched 50 troopers to the scene after an emergency call from Mr. Johnson.

The trouble erupted shortly before 8:30 a.m. as guard Joseph McCracken, 48, was securing a group of 35 men in the block to the exercise yard. He was knocked to the floor and fighting began.

Guards Thomas McCauley, 50, and Herbert Williamson, 38, rushed to Mr. McCracken's aid. All were armed with small clubs, and they managed to get out of the block and lock the door, preventing an escape. They were treated for bruises and went back on duty.

Fifteen inmates were treated in the prison infirmary for smoke inhalation or for effects of tear gas.

UN Report Cites Proposals

So. Africa Offers Concessions In Rule of South-West Africa

From Wire Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 16.—South Africa has offered to make concessions in its administration of Namibia, a UN report disclosed today, but the proposals have already drawn criticism from black African nations as unacceptable.

The concessions on Namibia, known as South-West Africa in the United Nations, were communicated to UN special envoy Alfred Martin Escher during his visit to Pretoria and South-West Africa last month. Mr. Escher's report to the Security Council listed two main concessions suggested by South Africa:

● The creation of an advisory council made up of representatives of regional bodies in South-West Africa to assist South Africa in administering the territory.

● More freedom of speech and movement for the various indigenous peoples of South-West Africa.

Mr. Escher indicated he considered the concessions "worthwhile, enough to continue the dialogue with South Africa on the future of South-West Africa. However, UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, in transmitting the report to the Security Council, did not specifically recommend an extension of Mr. Escher's mandate.

Instead, Mr. Waldheim merely expressed the hope that Mr. Escher's report "provides a useful basis for the council to consider and to decide on the future course of action."

Mr. Escher said: "Although my discussions with the prime minister of South Africa leave a number of issues still to be clarified, I believe that what has been agreed to by the prime minister represents some progress in the direction of achieving the objective laid down by the Security Council."

A point South African government leaders and Prime Minister John Vorster readily supported, Mr. Escher said, was that the contacts initiated by Mr. Waldheim last March and continued by Mr. Escher should be continued.

Mr. Escher said he believed the Security Council should approve a continuation of the contacts to pursue points already agreed upon and "questions which could not be brought to a conclusion as yet." In the latter is eventual South-West African self-determination leading to an independent nation, a subject about which, Mr. Escher said, Mr. Vorster thought it "was not the appropriate stage" to discuss in detail.

Mr. Escher said Mr. Vorster thought that after the inhabitants of South-West Africa "have had more administrative and political experience," which was "an essential element for eventual self-determination." Mr. Vorster "felt that this [self-determination] could best be achieved on a regional basis." However, the South African system of creating partitions is unacceptable to the United Nations.

Mr. Escher, however, said: "This seemed to me acceptable in principle, provided that the necessary conditions for the exercise of self-determination were fulfilled and at the same time an authority for the whole territory would be established."

African reaction to Mr. Escher's report was swift in condemnation, particularly on this point. One ambassador said Mr. Vorster's attitude was "an insult." Another said the results of Mr. Escher's talks were "far from satisfying." The Security Council is expected to take up the report and decide on the extension of the talks next week.

In other UN action:

● The United States renewed a demand first made 26 years ago for its share of the UN budget to be cut from 31.52 to 25 percent.

Sen. Gale W. McGee, D., Wyo., speaking for the U.S. delegation in the General Assembly's budgetary committee, said the interests of the world body could be damaged if the request was refused. The U.S. Congress already has voted to apply the reduction in 1974 regardless of any UN decision.

● A U.S. proposal for a treaty punishing international terrorism ran into expected African opposition yesterday, while Britain favored going further than the United States. Poland and Czechoslovakia indicated in speeches at the General Assembly.

Army Board To See Calley

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP).—A board of three officers will visit Lt. William L. Calley Jr. Nov. 27 to hear his appeal for clemency in the 20-year sentence he is serving for mass murder in My Lai.

The board's visit, an unusual step authorized by the Secretary of the Army, bypasses a number of routine channels and is separate from a hearing the Army's Court of Military Review has scheduled for Dec. 4.

The 20-year-old Calley, convicted of at least 22 murders in the South Vietnamese hamlet, has been under house arrest at Fort Benning, Ga., since he was sentenced on March 31, 1971.

Oldest Geisha Retires

Kobe, Japan, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—Eighty-eight-year-old Geisha Hanayama has retired as Japan's oldest geisha. "Gigi" about 100 patrons teased her retirement last night at the end of a 71-year career.

Tuna Boats Fined \$540,000 by Quito

QUITO, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—Ecuador has imposed fines totaling almost \$540,000 on six American fishing boats and one Canadian vessel for fishing within the country's disputed 200-mile limit.

National Fishing Director Llereno Albornoz said state imposed the fines in Salinas, where the boats have been held since Sunday.

Three other foreign boats are awaiting court decisions. Two of them are U.S. vessels arrested Tuesday and yesterday, the third is a Japanese trawler also detained yesterday.

Dead Man Claims His 6th Victim

BEAURECUEIL, France, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—A house booby-trapped by an evicted miner in a committed suicide last Thursday, today claimed sixth life, that of an explosives expert probing the rubble of the building.

Five persons, including two policemen and the miner's landlady, were killed last Friday when they triggered a dynamite charge while trying to enter the apartment where Jean Pica, 55, had lived.

Today's explosion, apparently caused by a charge of dynamite which had remained intact in the cellar block, also seriously injured three firemen taking part in the investigations.

Woman Jailed in Paris Killing Tied to Mideast

PARIS, Nov. 16 (UPI).—The case of Leleuvre, 45, was jailed today after police charged her with being an accomplice in the shooting death Monday of self-styled Syrian journalist Khodr Kannon. They said she lent her car to the killers.

The woman, a medical technician, told police that the car had been stolen from her. Witnesses to the getaway gave the license number to police.

The Paris correspondent for the Tel Aviv newspaper Yediot reported that Mr. Kannon was an Israeli agent who had infiltrated el-Fatah, a Palestinian guerrilla organization. When Mr. Kannon was found out, Fatah ordered his death. The journalists said his sources told him.

Pollution in Tokyo

TOKYO, Nov. 16 (AP).—The Tokyo metropolitan government reported today that 495 children in Tokyo have been confirmed as suffering from illnesses linked to air pollution. The figure is probably much higher, and may actually involve up to 30,000 of the city's 2.5 million children under the age of 15.

WEATHER

| ALGIERE | 0 F | 14 F | Fair |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| AMSTERDAM | 43 F <td>59 F <td>Overcast</td> </td> | 59 F <td>Overcast</td> | Overcast |
| ANKARA | 12 F <td>55 F <td>Cloudy</td> </td> | 55 F <td>Cloudy</td> | Cloudy |
| ATHENS | 52 F | 72 F <td>Very cloudy</td> | Very cloudy |
| BEIRUT | 52 F | 72 F <td>Very cloudy</td> | Very cloudy |
| BELGRADE | 54 F | 70 F <td>Very cloudy</td> | Very cloudy |
| BELLEVILLE | 54 F | 70 F <td>Very cloudy</td> | Very cloudy |
| BOMBAY | 72 F | 88 F <td>Cloudy</td> | Cloudy |
| BUDAPEST | 54 F | 70 F <td>Very cloudy</td> | Very cloudy |
| CAIRO | 54 F | 70 F <td>Very cloudy</td> | Very cloudy |
| CASABLANCA | 54 F | 70 F <td>Very cloudy</td> | Very cloudy |
| COPTAGH | 54 F | 70 F <td>Very cloudy</td> | Very cloudy |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 54 F | 70 F <td>Very cloudy</td> | Very cloudy |
| DUBLIN | 54 F | 70 F <td>Very cloudy</td> | Very cloudy |
| EDINBURGH | 54 F | 70 F <td>Very cloudy</td> | Very cloudy |
| FLORENCE | 54 F | 70 F <td>Very cloudy</td> | Very cloudy |
| GENOVA | 54 F | 70 F <td>Very cloudy</td> | Very cloudy |
| HAMBURG | 54 F | 70 F <td>Very cloudy</td> | Very cloudy |
| HELSINKI | 54 F | 70 F <td>Very cloudy</td> | Very cloudy |
| LAS PALMAS | 54 F | 70 F <td>Very cloudy</td> | Very cloudy |
| LONDON | 54 F | 70 F <td>Very cloudy</td> | Very cloudy |
| MADRID | 54 F | 70 F <td>Very cloudy</td> | Very cloudy |
| MILAN | 54 F | 70 F <td>Very cloudy</td> | Very cloudy |
| MONTREAL | 54 F | 70 F <td>Very cloudy</td> | Very cloudy |
| MOSCOW | 54 F | 70 F <td>Very cloudy</td> | Very cloudy |
| MUNICH | 54 F | 70 F <td>Very cloudy</td> | Very cloudy |
| NEW YORK | 54 F | 70 F <td>Very cloudy</td> | Very cloudy |
| OSAKA | 54 F | 70 F <td>Very cloudy</td> | Very cloudy |
| PARIS | 54 F | 70 F <td>Very cloudy</td> | Very cloudy |
| PERMUT | 54 F | 70 F <td>Very cloudy</td> | Very cloudy |
| ROME | 54 F | 70 F <td>Very cloudy</td> | Very cloudy |
| SOFIA | 54 F | 70 F <td>Very cloudy</td> | Very cloudy |
| STOCKHOLM | 54 F | 70 F <td>Very cloudy</td> | Very cloudy |
| TEL AVIV | 54 F | 70 F <td>Very cloudy</td> | Very cloudy |
| TOKYO | 54 F | 70 F <td>Very cloudy</td> | Very cloudy |
| VENICE | 54 F | 70 F <td>Very cloudy</td> | Very cloudy |
| WARSAW | 54 F | 70 F <td>Very cloudy</td> | Very cloudy |
| WASHINGTON | 54 F | 70 F <td>Very cloudy</td> | Very cloudy |
| ZURICH | 54 F | 70 F <td>Very cloudy</td> | Very cloudy |

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Coast at 1700 GMT, ships at 1200 GMT.)

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Feared Death of All on Jet jacking Was Not Aborted

By Sanford J. Ungar

ATLANTA, Nov. 16 (WP).—Believes that if the he hijacked Southern had not been aborted, the drama would with the certain death of passengers aboard.

At one point, Mr. Gray and Assistant Attorney General Henry Peterson authorized the FBI office in Knoxville, Tenn., to prepare a false "White House statement" giving the hijackers a "grant" of \$10 million, the amount of ransom they originally demanded.

The document, typed on parchment with "The White House, Washington, D.C." at the top, and a U.S. attorney's seal at the bottom, carried the false signature of John D. Shrilchman, President Nixon's chief domestic adviser.

It was "witnessed" with the false signature of John Wesley Dean, counsel to the President, and "certified" by "John F. Davis," identified as clerk of the Supreme Court. (The clerk of the Supreme Court is actually Michael Rodak Jr.).

The document, utterly worthless and without legal effect, was passed into the plane along with an estimated \$2 million in cash, bulletproof vests and other materials demanded by the hijackers in Chattanooga, Tenn.

Just before the airplane made its final landing in Havana, the hijackers distributed some of the ransom money to several of the passengers as "compensation" for any "inconvenience" they had suffered.

But Cuban authorities required the passengers to hand over the money, along with the rest that was still in the possession of the hijackers at the end of the flight.

The FBI, concerned to create a deterrent against future hijackings, has asked both the State Department and the office of Henry Kissinger, Mr. Nixon's national security adviser, to press the Soviet Union for assistance in persuading the Cuban government to extradite the three hijackers as well as four others who recently forced an Eastern Air Lines jet to fly to Cuba.

Paying of \$2-Million Ransom Perils U.S. Airline's Finances

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (NYT).—The \$2-million debt incurred by Southern Airways to pay three Havana-bound hijackers Saturday has placed the airline in a "very serious" financial position, Senator D. Browne, chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, said yesterday.

Southern had expected to earn a profit this year for the first time in six years. It earned \$1.3 million during the first nine months of the year.

But, Mr. Browne said in an interview, unless Cuba returned the ransom money, Southern faced not only the loss of its potential profit, but an undermining of its financial future.

"It was just beginning to make a turn-around after rearranging its debt," he said.

Terming the escalating demands of hijackers and extortionists for ransom one of the most serious problems facing the airline industry, Mr. Browne said:

"The hijacker has his gun not only against the pilot's head, but trained on the whole air transport system and its economic well-being."

The State Department is urging Cuba to return the ransom. Some department officials are hopeful that it will, based on recent indications of a more conciliatory attitude by Havana.

There has been only one other case in which a hijacker took money to Cuba—and in that case, Cuba held on to it. Last April, a man allegedly robbed a San Juan, P.R., bank of \$200,000, and diverted it to Puerto Rico International Airlines plane to Havana. Cuba kept the money, saying it was impounded in exchange for Cuban assets frozen in this country by the United States after its falling out with the Castro government.

One U.S. government source said that Southern's condition was so precarious that an emergency federal subsidy might be needed to keep it viable unless the money is returned.

But he suggested there could be opposition to such a move within the Nixon administration because it would pave the way for other airlines to seek government repayment of ransom.



NEW YORK SNOW—Cars making way slowly through slush on Wednesday near Albany, as area was hit by heaviest early snowfall in 72 years, 17 inches of it.

Snowstorm Hits Northeast U.S., 3 Deaths Cited

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP).

—Much of the northeastern part of the United States was buried under a half-foot or more of snow yesterday after the first major snowstorm of the season.

Some Great Lakes communities were tackling widespread damage from gale-force winds and giant waves.

Snow up to 19 inches deep was reported in parts of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Maine. At least three deaths were attributed to the storm.

Albany, N.Y., was smacked with 17.3 inches of snow, the second worst November storm in the city's history, and most of the rest of eastern New York State plowed through a half-foot of snow.

A new storm was developing in the central Rockies and the National Weather Service issued heavy snow alerts for parts of Colorado, Montana, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota.

At Sandusky, Ohio, debris from a heavy rainstorm clogged the city water system. Police said today that there was no drinking water for the community of 52,000 persons.

Discipline in the Modern Services

Navy 'Revolts' Open Wide Military Probe

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (WP).

—The first congressional challenge to the "mod" Navy's discipline will come Monday as a House Armed Services subcommittee begins to examine the recent disturbances on the aircraft

carriers Kitty Hawk and Constellation.

Hanging over the hearing in Washington and the investigation to follow in San Diego, home port of the Constellation, is the racial polarization which manifested itself last month in a black-white brawl on the Kitty Hawk and in a virtual strike aboard the Constellation.

Although Rep. F. Edward Hébert, D., La., chairman of the Armed Services Committee, is trying to put his subcommittee's focus on Navy discipline, racial problems are mixed in with it.

Officially the Navy leadership has publicly welcomed the House inquiry. Unofficially, however, several Navy and civilian leaders at the Pentagon fear the House hearing, cannot help but further roll already troubled waters.

The House Black Caucus is taking an interest in the hearing, with its leader, Rep. Louis Stokes, D., Ohio, expected to monitor them.

Looming beyond the immediate question of whether the recent shipboard incidents stem from a breakdown of traditional discipline is the issue of how much tradition must be sacrificed to entice today's young man to volunteer for military service when he does not have to worry about being drafted.

Rep. Hébert himself is a traditionalist as far as military customs are concerned. But rather than pick a fellow Southerner with a similar attitude to chair the special discipline subcommittee, he chose Rep. Floyd V. Hicks, D., Wash., a former county judge with a reputation for independence.

Traditionalists do have a champion, however, in the other Democrat on the subcommittee, Rep. W.C. Daniel of Virginia, a former national commander of the American Legion. Rep. Alexander Pirnie, R., N.Y., a World War II Army colonel, is the third member of the subcommittee.

Those three men will assess not only the recent shipboard racial incidents and discipline problems, but also the liberalization of service life as the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps try to attract their quotas of volunteers.

Twenty-five black sailors of the Kitty Hawk's crew have been charged with assault and rioting in the fight aboard the vessel last month.

Nixon Confers With Connally At Camp David

THURMONT, Md., Nov. 16 (AP).—President Nixon and former Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally conferred today at Mr. Nixon's mountain retreat in Camp David. It was their first meeting since Mr. Nixon's re-election.

In Washington, White House press secretary Ron Ziegler said that Mr. Nixon wanted to talk to the campaign head of the Democrats for Nixon organization about restructuring the federal bureaucracy and "a number of other things."

Asked if the President was offering Mr. Connally a post in his second-term cabinet, Mr. Ziegler said, "I don't want to say anything that would continue or increase speculation along that line."

"I know it's going to be difficult for you not to write this," Mr. Ziegler said, adding that the President has made no personnel decisions nor extended any offer of jobs.

Mr. Nixon also conferred with members of the White House staff and talked by telephone with Henry A. Kissinger.

But Weathermen Are Hard to Find U.S. Investigating Leftist Guerrilla Group

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (WP).

—The U.S. Justice Department has launched a new investigation of the radical leftist Weathermen organization and hopes to indict some of its members—including federal fugitives now living underground—in connection with bombing incidents in various parts of the United States.

One grand jury probe by the department's Internal Security Division has been under way in San Francisco for more than two months. Another will open soon in a different city.

Administration officials, including Assistant Attorney General A. William Olson, chief of the Internal Security Division, are confident that their new offensive against the Weathermen will bring more cases into federal court. It is said to be based on recently obtained intelligence information.

The officials admit to frustration, however, in their attempts to track down some of the best-known members of the group. Several have been fugitives for more than two years.

On Caribbean Isle

One fugitive, Joseph Edwin Schock, under indictment in Idaho for the destruction of 29 military vehicles, has been located on the French Caribbean island of Martinique. But the French government has declined to extradite him to the United States, on the grounds that he is sought for a "political crime."

The Weathermen, now often called the "Weather People" because of the objections of some women members to the original name, broke from the Students for a Democratic Society after a 1969 strategy disagreement.

The "Weather Underground" has claimed responsibility for some bombing incidents in letters to newspapers and news agencies. Federal authorities trace many of the incidents to a January, 1970, "war council" in Flint, Mich., of about 400 members of the group.

Officially, the Justice Department says that it is not using grand juries to look for fugitives and that this search is the job of the FBI.

Support Threatened

But federal prosecutors believe that they have identified and successfully threatened the Weathermen's "underground support system" with several fraud indictments not previously linked publicly to the terrorist organization.

Those indictments, some of which have resulted in guilty pleas or convictions after trial, involve the purchase of travelers checks under false names by friends of individuals who are underground.

According to the Justice Department, the travelers checks are promptly cashed but reported to the purchasers to have been stolen or lost. Substitute travelers checks issued by banks are then turned over to the Weathermen, who cash them and use the proceeds, the department believes.

As Assistant Attorney General Olson put it this week, "This is their means of staying underground... a form of expropriation from the establishment."

He also said that the fugitives are often aided by friends who obtain false identity documents for them, including the birth certificates and Social Security cards of persons who died as young children.

Identity a Problem

In some instances, individuals under indictment have used so many pseudonyms that federal authorities apparently have difficulty determining who they really are.

Several of the witnesses subpoenaed in the San Francisco grand jury investigation—including a conservationist from that city, a physicist from Minnesota and a Public Health Service doctor from San Juan, Puerto Rico—have been questioned about whether they ever obtained false identities for federal fugitives or served as "mail drops" for them.

After the Supreme Court refused Monday to consider their claim that some of the grand jury's questions were based on illegal electronic surveillance, those witnesses agreed to testify this week rather than go to jail indefinitely on contempt-of-court charges.

The San Francisco grand jury is focusing on several northern California bombings, including one at the San Francisco County Hall of Justice and another at a police substation in that city in February, 1970. It also is asking witnesses about their visits to an alleged "bomb factory" in San Francisco.

Life Style Cited

Mr. Olson suggested that the Weathermen's success in eluding authorities is based in part on "their communal life style" and "the lack of informants" inside the organization.

"These are pretty smart people, with high IQs," he said. "They are not the type of person who would go into crime because they couldn't make it at anything else."

Several of the witnesses subpoenaed in the San Francisco grand jury investigation—including a conservationist from that city, a physicist from Minnesota and a Public Health Service doctor from San Juan, Puerto Rico—have been questioned about whether they ever obtained false identities for federal fugitives or served as "mail drops" for them.

2 Black Students Are Slain In Louisiana Campus Battle

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 16 (UPI).

—Two students died today as sheriff's deputies and militant blacks battled for control of the Southern University administration building today, exchanging gunfire, bomb blasts and tear gas.

Sheriff Al Amis said his men did not fire their pistols, rifles or shotguns when they swept onto the campus with leashed dogs at their sides to oust the blacks who had taken over the building.

"As far as I know, none of our men fired shotguns or their rifles," the sheriff said. "We heard two shots from pistols from the crowd."

Mr. Amis said deputies fired only tear gas. He said tear gas canisters and fragmentation bombs were thrown at officers from the crowd of students during the 10-minute battle.

But Mayor W. W. Dumas of Baton Rouge said that "two have been shot and there may be more if necessary."

"We've sent the dogs in to get them out of the building. We are going to take back over the administration building at any cost."

Coroner Hypolite Landry said the two victims were black men. He said they apparently were shot. Mr. Amis said of one of the dead men: "How he was wounded, I don't know. It looks like he was trampled."

Later, however, Raymond Potter, administrator at Earl K. Long Hospital where one of the victims was taken, said a coroner's report showed that the unidentified victim died of a shotgun wound.

Militant students at the mostly

block college had boycotted classes for two weeks at both the Baton Rouge and New Orleans campuses. The students sought the resignation of the school president and more student control over campus life.

Students held the New Orleans administration building for eight days but gave it up when the president of that campus resigned. Blacks at the Baton Rouge campus took over the administration building today.

After the shooting, the police barricaded the campus. Ambulances sped on and off the college grounds.

Gov. Edwin Edwards called out 700 National Guard troops to restore calm at the school, which has an enrollment of 2,400.

Rhodesian Drink Law Is Upset

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 16 (Reuters).

—The Rhodesian High Court today quashed government legislation introduced early this month to prevent Africans from drinking at hotels in white areas after certain hours. A judgment declared that the regulations were illegal and ordered that the government pay the costs.

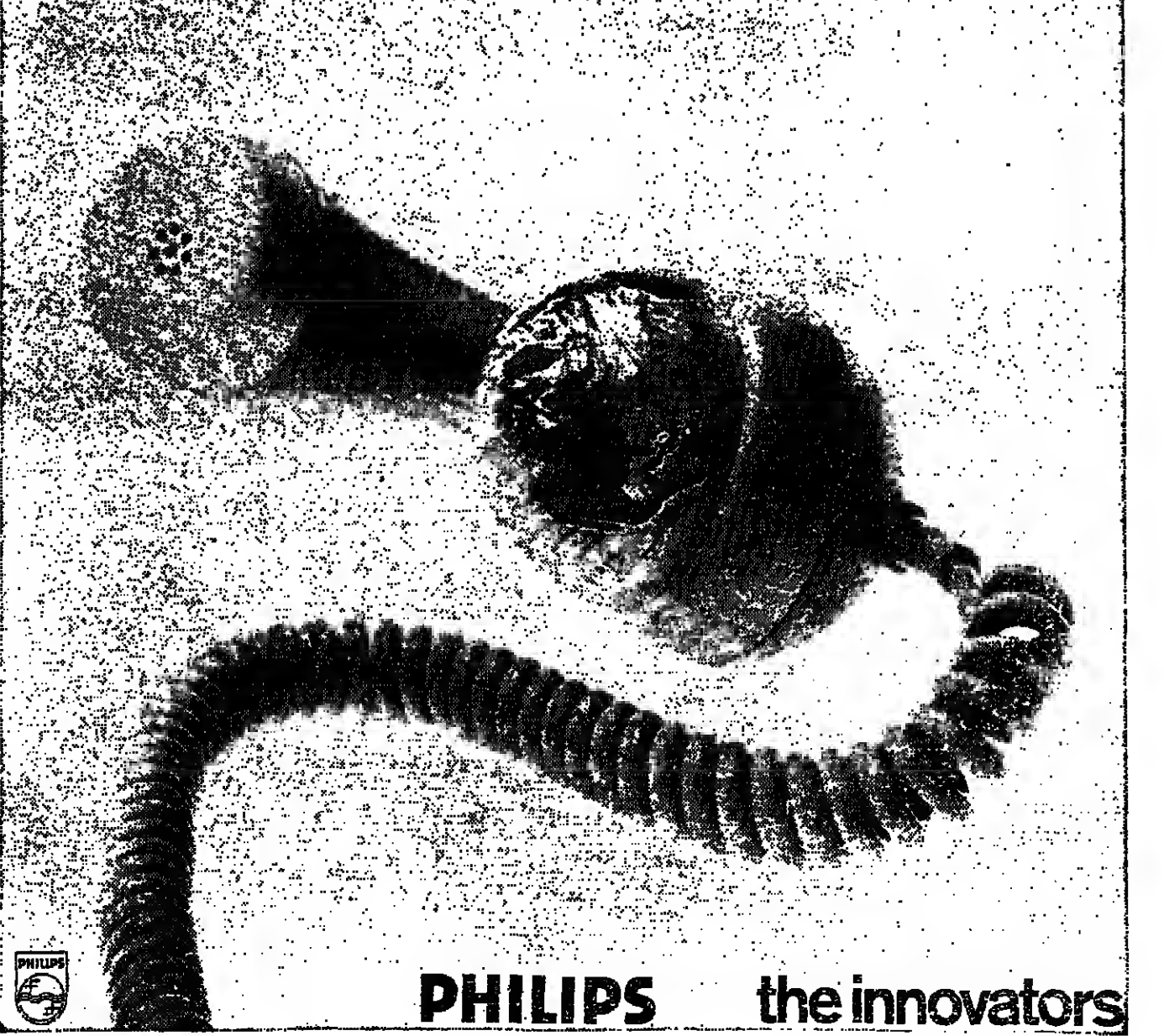
The appeal against the regulations, which sought to prevent Africans from drinking at hotels in white areas after 7 p.m. on weekdays and 1 p.m. on Saturdays, was brought before the High Court by three hotels and an African journalist, Justin Nyoka.

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Czechs Unsure of Methods in Ideological Drive

By James Feron

PRAGUE, Nov. 16 (NYT).—Czechoslovakia's Communist leaders have launched a major ideological drive to attract public approval and support in the face of widespread apathy and resentment.

The campaign, intended to inspire a dialogue with a disaffected citizenry, has been spurred by the party's need to counter growing "divisions" from the West through television, tourism and publications.

But the party leadership appears confused over how it should proceed. A recent Central Committee meeting on the issue ended indecisively, with the final speech of the party leader, Gustav Husak, summarized only briefly in the press.

A party official spoke frankly a few days ago of the "passivity" among Czechoslovaks toward their leaders. People are interested new only in consumer goods, and in eating well—an "emigration into the belly," as some put it.

Mr. Husak and his colleagues have purged the party, the gov-

ernment, industry and the arts of all traces of support for Alexander Dubcek, the reformist party chief whose brief attempt to "humanize" Czechoslovak Communism was crushed by Soviet military forces in 1968.

Although the political and ideological threats posed by Mr. Dubcek's liberal ideas have been thoroughly erased, no clearly defined program appears to have been drafted in their place.

In the meantime, many intellectuals and former administrators remain out of work, severely diminished in rank or "building the (Prague) metre," a term that has come to mean all forms of manual labor.

Passivity Recognized

They wait for some distinctly new party policy or a sign that the purges have reached bottom, but find only contradiction and apparent uncertainty in public statements by party leaders, some of whom evidently see a lingering threat in scattered signs of dissent.

"We recognize the passivity in the nation," a party official said,

"and we are concerned about the new threat of ideological diversion from the West."

This threat is expected to become acute next year, when the Communist nations of Eastern Europe may be obliged to accept some of the "free movement of people, ideas and information."

Paris Marches Mark Walkouts

PARIS, Nov. 16 (UPI).—Thousands of banner-waving miners and hospital workers marched in separate processions through Paris today, demanding better wages and working conditions.

Railwaymen, continuing a selective strike, stayed away from work in the southeast. Garbage-men struck in some towns, and television staffs scheduled a 24-hour strike.

France has been swept by a wave of industrial unrest since the government announced that September's cost of living figures were 6.2 percent higher than the same month in 1971.

"We have nearly 2,000,000 Czechs watching Austrian and West German television along our borders now," the official said. "It is difficult to disrupt these programs from the technical point of view. If we disturb them, we disturb our own programs."

He spoke of tentative plans to permit the limited sale in Czechoslovakia of Western publications, but only in the major cities. "We are not willing to let our people be unduly influenced by these publications," the official said.

"We know we must compete with these influences. We must demonstrate that our party is attractive. The government and party must show that the standard of living is so good that people will feel the party is doing things for them." He was speaking on the 54th anniversary of the Russian Revolution, with red banners all over the city.

But how was the party to get its point across to a people who shrugged off the official word even during more relaxed times? The official said there would be greater numbers of lectures and meetings, and better speakers.

"The lecturers will not be speaking stupidities. If they appear as demagogues, the people will sleep."



Gustav Husak

te emerge from the plot or respond to it, as in jumping as an actor on film jumps a wall.

The technique, developed by Czechoslovaks more than a decade ago, attracted large and enthusiastic crowds at events in Brussels, New York, Montreal.

The tens of thousands of Czechoslovaks who fill the halls are offered a "display" of Soviet products, of them—bright-colored, patterned men's shirts, a full set of top-quality electronic and modern kitchenware—previously unavailable in the or too costly for most Russians.

Inevitable Aspects

Some traditional and new aspects of Soviet exhibitions included, a number of them formerly transferred from permanent exhibits on Soviet in Moscow. Among them are chinaware and routine display equipment and routine displays of traditional products from Soviet republics.

Housing the Soviet display an ornate exhibition structure built in 1891 to display an era, the Austro-Hungarian empire. Where an early balloon demonstrated to one dazed audience there is now a model of a space rocket that attracts another.

The Russians apparently hope to offer a more positive look after four years of concentration on political and military matters for outside the hall the presence has grown in intent.

The slogan "50 Years of U.S.S.R." is everywhere, even on the temporary scaffolding buildings under repair and butcher shops.

Obituaries

Charles Litton, 69, Founder Of Giant U.S. Conglomerate

CARSON CITY, Nev., Nov. 16 (NYT).—Charles Litton, 69, who 40 years ago founded Litton Industries, today a multimillion-dollar electronics concern, died Tuesday of a heart ailment in a hospital here.

Mr. Litton started the concern with an associate in a garage in San Carlos, Calif. Through its manufacture of microwave vacuum tubes, the firm became competitive with Eastern U.S. electronics companies and grew gradually into the huge conglomerate.

Litton Industries' name meant little in the financial world, but it was highly regarded by manufacturers who bought its magnetrons—vacuum tubes that emit radar impulses. Among those who had developed respect for its products were two executives at Hughes Aircraft—Charles E. Thornton and Roy L. Ash.

In 1953 the two set out to do something with electronics in a big way. Obtaining the backing of Lehman Brothers, Wall Street investment bankers, they and their associates bought Mr. Litton's company and used its name and experience as the cornerstone of their conglomerate empire.

Mr. Litton was not involved in the firm's expansion into computers, shipbuilding and publishing under the new management.

Vera Inber

MOSCOW, Nov. 16 (NYT).—Vera Inber, 32, a Soviet poet best known for her verse and a about the 900-day siege of Leningrad in World War II, died Saturday.

Miss Inber, who began to publish in 1911, was one of the survivors of the early experimental literary movements were suppressed by Stalin in 1930. At that time, she had been a member of a group known as Constructivists, who likened poetry's construction to engineering.

After 1930, Miss Inber's poetry followed the general pattern expressing optimistic views Soviet life. In World War she regained some of her reputation when she accompanied husband, a hospital director besieged Leningrad.

Her long narrative poem "Pulkovo Meridian," named the Pulkovo astronomical observatory near Leningrad, is considered one of the finest Russian poems. It depicts the fighting of Leningrad during German siege, as does her "Nearly Three Years." Published in 1942 poem and the 1943 poem and the 1944 published in 1945, she won the Stalin Prize in 1946.

Andrew B. Shea

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (NYT).—Andrew B. Shea, 69, a director of W. R. Grace & Co., died of a heart ailment yesterday.

Mr. Shea had been with company for 32 years, he joined it while studying law night after graduation from Fordham University in 1929. He became executive vice-president 35 years later. Along the way was president of Pan American Airways, Inc., an affiliate of the company since 1967 and of shipping interests in 1969 and since became an international based concern, grouping organizations that include producers of chemicals by products, and shops such as F.A.O. Schwarz, the New York toy emporium.

Umberto Vedovelli

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (NYT).—Umberto Vedovelli, 60, an assistant conductor at the Metropolitan Opera, died after a heart attack early yesterday.

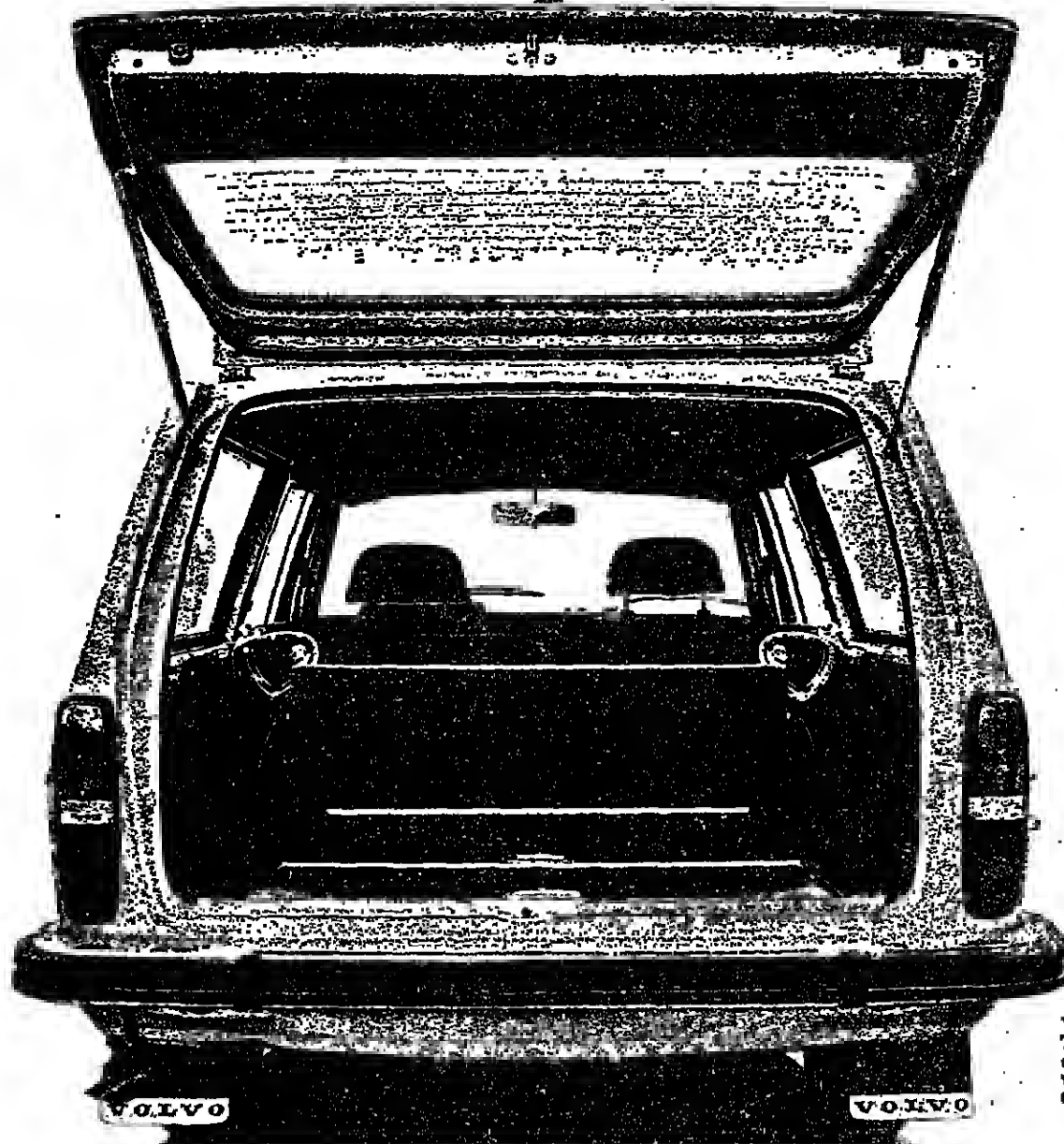
Mr. Vedovelli joined the Metropolitan in 1963 after 12 years with La Scala in his native Milan. He studied in Naples at the Pietro a Maiella Conservatory and made his conducting debut with the San Carlo Opera in 1951. At the Metropolitan, Mr. Vedovelli never actually conducted performance, but he was considered, in the words of a press spokesman, "an invaluable coach of singers."

Million Stage Strikes in Italy

ROME, Nov. 16 (AP).—Construction and metal workers' civil servants went on strike today.

More than one million employees were involved in Italian strikes. Construction workers walked out for the day. About 200,000 employees state-owned metal firms went on strike for four hours. Civil servants were on strike in southern Italy and Sicily. They are seeking higher pay.

Demonstrations by tens of thousands of strikers in Rome, Naples, Trieste and other cities tied up traffic for hours.



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Assar Gabelsbergstrasse
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Death Comes 4 Years After Heart Implant

MONTREAL, Nov. 16 (UPI).—John Parkinson, the world's second-longest surviving heart transplant patient, died in Royal Victoria Hospital yesterday, more than four years after he underwent the operation.

Hospital officials said that death resulted from thrombosis, or a narrowing of the arteries, which cut off the blood supply to the body.

Dr. Anthony Dobell, head of the surgical team that performed the heart transplant on Nov. 3, 1968, said that Mr. Parkinson's heart was "working until the end."

Pilots and Politicians

Cuba has put forward a suggestion for agreement with the United States on the much-vexed question of aerial hijacking. Its political importance, as possibly the beginning of an easing of tensions between Havana and Washington, is great, and, of course, there are politics built into any approach of this kind. Cuba wants some form of restriction on the activities of anti-Castro Cubans in the United States and "illegal" departures of Cubans for the United States.

This may not be the easiest thing in the world to work out, since it brings up the whole matter of asylum and the refugee, just as the United Nations' discussions of international terrorism have bogged down in arguments about the causes of terror. Should any individual or a group who leap the Berlin wall, or set out in a battered launch for Miami, or, for that matter, wade the Rio Grande and flee to Cuba by way of Mexico—none of them risking anyone's life but his own—be judged on the same basis as the hijacker who places a plane of innocents in jeopardy for his own purposes, whether cynical or altruistic?

The pilots of the world, those whose responsibility it is to see that their planes fly safely from point A to point B, do not see the hijacker in any particular political or social context. All they know is that they,

their ground crews, and those who manufacture their equipment have given much thought to seeing to it that their mission can be accomplished, and that they, their crew and their passengers can travel about the world on their lawful occasions. They have been elaborately prepared to fight equipment failure and storms. They are aware of the possibly fatal effects of human error. But when those consequences are courted, deliberately, by any persons, that is a crime against all the pilots stand for, as well as a threat to them personally.

Whether the cause the pilots are now sustaining—national and international efforts to control hijacking—can be advanced by grounding the world's planes in the threatened strike may be debatable. But that the cause is good, and that there is such a thing as an international crime, to be suppressed whatever its motives, can be sustained in any objective court of opinion. The pirate still is what the world believed him to be in the days of sailing ships: The enemy of the human race. Not the only one, to be sure, and probably not the worst. But he cannot be tolerated until all the other ills of humankind are abolished, because he makes those worse. In this respect, the pilots can tell the politicians, and the sociologists, a thing or two.

Civilians and Brass

The re-elected President Nixon says he will not exempt the Defense Department from his cuts in government spending. So much to the good. But his interview with the Washington Star-News revealed a strange quirk in his thinking, one that at the very least is open to dangerous misinterpretation.

Cutbacks in strategic hardware or military personnel can be only "minimal," Mr. Nixon said. Rather, the targets for thinning down must be among "the masses of civilian employees who are getting in the way of each other over in the Pentagon and around the country."

Surely civilians are not all bad for the Pentagon. The fact is that the Department of Defense is now embarked on a far-reaching and overdue "civilianization" program, to transfer a variety of desk and other non-combat jobs from military personnel to civilians. Strongly supporting this effort, the House Appropriations Committee noted that "in general it is less expensive to use civilian labor even when the basic pay for the civilian may exceed the basic military pay. Costs associated with training, rotational moves and health care greatly increase the real cost of military labor."

Jobs such as data processing, supply management, even K.P. duty rightly belong in the lower-cost civilian sector, though the House committee is wise to insist that any transfer of duties be accompanied by a corresponding reduction in total military personnel, not a further padding of the federal payroll.

The structure of civilian bureaucrats in the Pentagon is indeed top-heavy—an estimated 1,700 on the staff of the Secretary of

Defense alone—and many superfluous jobs can be eliminated by closing military installations around the country, as is now anticipated. But Mr. Nixon must know that it is really the military brass who are "getting in the way of each other," and this is a trend which has soared alarmingly in his four years in office. Current budget figures indicate active duty rosters of one officer or NCO for every lower-ranking enlisted man. In 1969 the ratio was one to two. There is now one general or admiral for every 1,840 personnel, compared with one to 2,900 in 1969, according to a study by retired Gen. James M. Gavin.

With the shift in military manpower toward ever higher grades, the costs in wages and benefits inevitably rise, even without the necessary pay increases of the past few years. Military manpower now accounts for 56 percent of the defense budget, and more than 80 percent of the increases in defense spending over the past 10 years is the result of higher manpower costs.

It is too late in the current fiscal year for any "civilianization" programs or manpower cuts to have much significant impact on this year's spending—indeed, termination costs could even produce a slight increase. The best way to cut defense spending is by deferring deployment of costly, unneeded weapons systems, but since Mr. Nixon's campaign platform showed no inclination to take that obvious step, at least his budget planners for fiscal year 1974 should recognize that the possibilities for cuts in military personnel are far from "minimal." Excess of civilians is among the least of the Pentagon's woes.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Bad Dream Comes True in Uganda

The idea of expelling the thousands of Asians living in Uganda came to him, Uganda's Gen. Amin has said, in a dream. It was an ugly dream and it has now come true. Up to a day or so ago, meeting the deadline the volatile leader had set for himself, he had dispossessed and expelled some 40,000 Asians, many of them residents of Uganda for two or three generations. The few thousand left behind—most of them with Ugandan citizenship—evidently are being harassed from the towns and sent to rusticate in the bush. Whether they are more to be invited or pitied remains to be seen.

Gen. Amin has done a good bit more than expel thousands of individuals, stain his country's international standing, and supply white Africa and its sympathizers with a conspicuous and, to them, useful example of black racism. He has, by ousting the Asians, conducted an instant and massive social revolution, exporting virtually the entire middle class of Uganda. For it was the Asians, of course, who monopolized the commercial and professional life of the fledgling East African state for years past.

Gen. Amin knows this better than anyone. That's exactly why he decided to

"Africanize." The way is now clear for Africans to take over the shops, the offices, the houses, the bank accounts, the status of the Asians forced to flee. There are far from enough Africans in place or in training to take over these key economic positions. In the distribution of them, no little corruption and dislocation is already substantial: The 40,000 African employees of the dispossessed Asians, for instance, are now by and large jobless. One wonders if the Ugandans' rejoicing in their acquisition of the spoils will survive their eventual realization of the damage they have done to themselves. It is a strange way to "develop."

Most of the uprooted Asians, having British passports, have been taken in by Britain, which, under the circumstances, is doing a creditable job trying to absorb them. Other European countries and Commonwealth members have taken some Asians; the United States accepted a few hundred. So many people, so many clans and groups, have been torn from their "homelands" in this century, and before it is a deep misfortune that Gen. Amin has seen fit to add, cruelly, to their numbers.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

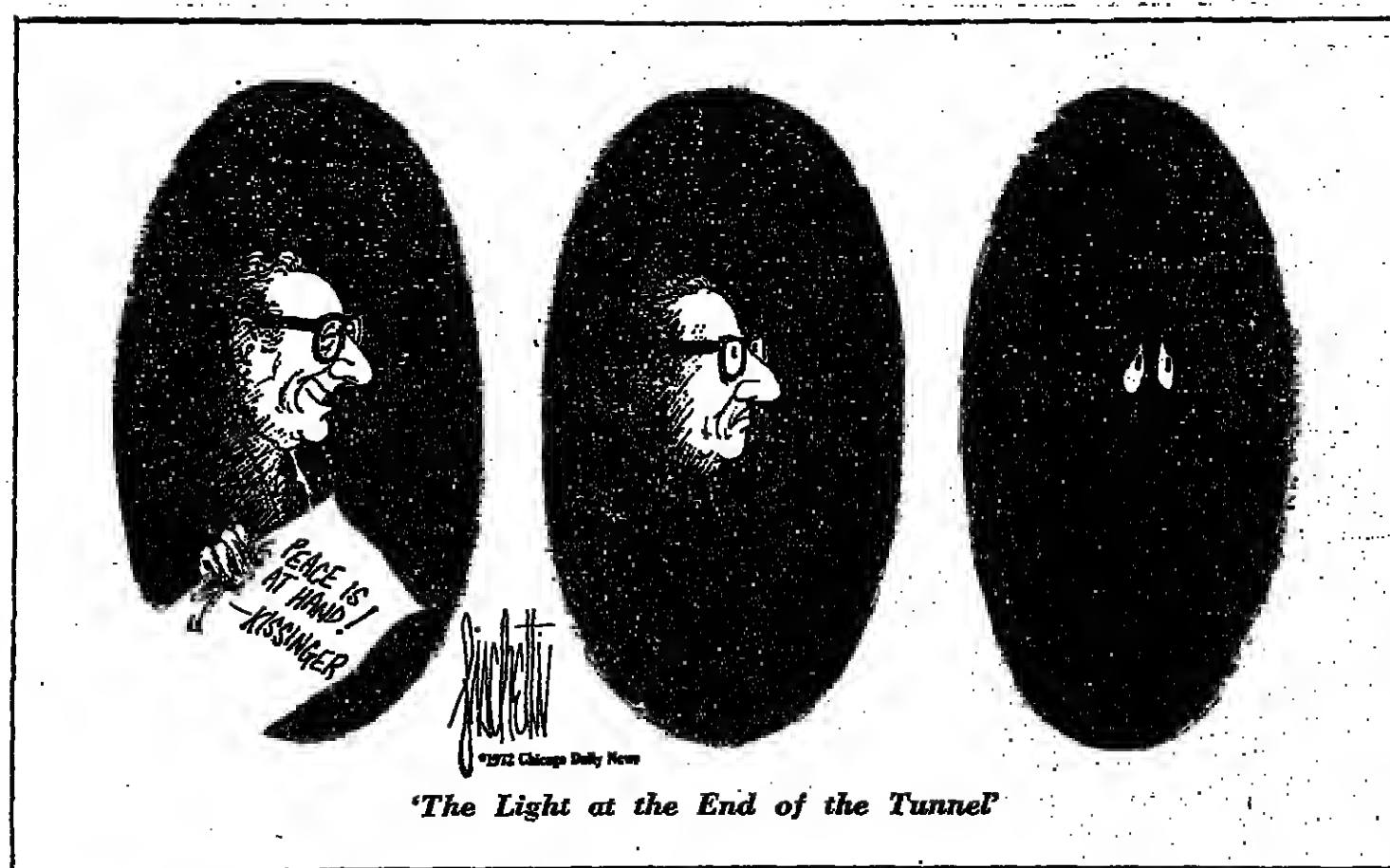
November 17, 1897

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Canadian officials met the American proposals for a suspension of placard sailing with a proposition for the establishment of a commission to settle all the questions at issue between the two governments, including not only the Bering Sea, but regarding the boundary line and immigration. This proposition is to be discussed tomorrow at a meeting of diplomats from both countries.

Fifty Years Ago

November 17, 1922

PARIS—Francis Ibbotson efforts to induce the French Senate to accord the ballot to women by calling in famous suffragist experts at a mass meeting last night at the Sorbonne now seem to have been in vain. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was unable to arrive in time, but other noted speakers lauded womanhood and equality of the ballot. But after the Senate again shelved the bill, it seems the time is not yet ripe for this action in France.



U.S. Position on Uganda: A Cloaked Conflict

By Jim Hoagland

KAMPALA, Uganda.—Although the U.S. election has passed, an apparent pre-election attempt by the Nixon administration to deceive the American public continues to have impact in the deeply troubled East African country of Uganda.

The effort involved a decision by the State Department to cloak its intentions to continue financial aid to the regime of President Idi Amin in the wake of Amin's sympathetic mention of Hitler's methods of dealing with Jews after the Munich massacre in September.

While instructing its spokesman, Charles W. Bray, to tell newsmen in Washington that a development loan to Uganda was being held up as a result of American displeasure with Amin, the department cabled instructions to the American Ambassador Thomas P. Melady in Kampala to tell Amin that there was no connection between technical delays that had developed with the loan and his views on Hitler.

Ignored Plea

After Amin ignored Melady's plea that this assurance should be kept secret and released through the Uganda press, Bray evaded direct comment on the conflicting American positions in Washington and Kampala.

But the election is over now and the impact of Jewish views on foreign policy may have lessened. The United States is clearly pushing ahead with plans to provide more than \$6 million in aid to Amin's government, which has shown no sign of responding to any American attempts to moderate Amin's nation-destroying excesses.

Moreover, the aid is being channeled to a government that with every passing day appears to be less able to provide its share of the money and government manpower needed to administer aid projects.

Amin has allowed his army to slaughter off thousands of soldiers from tribes antagonistic to his rule and has apparently encouraged his security forces to eliminate many of the country's best educated men, whom he feared as a threat. The death toll since Amin took power in 1971 includes three Americans.

Government ministers and civil servants, whom Amin publicly ridiculed last week as "weak" and "idle," now refuse to make even minor decisions for fear of attracting the general's attention

and losing either their jobs or their lives.

The two loans the United States is on the verge of formally awarding to Uganda are for building teacher training institutes and for an animal husbandry project. The fact that they are relatively small does little to mitigate their psychological importance, especially in a time when aid is hard to come by in general and especially in Africa, where a number of other governments have shown themselves capable of administering such loans diligently.

The loans will also follow a statement by Amin last week praising the Palestinians for the intelligence they have shown in hijacking planes. The United States, which has put itself at the forefront of the campaign against international terrorism, has not taken note of the new Amin statement.

One of the two principal arguments that emerge from discussions with those here who support going ahead with the loans are that they were originally offered several years ago, before Amin ousted President Milton Obote.

There is a "moral obligation" on the part of the United States to go ahead with the aid, this argument holds. Only a few minor technical details of signing the loans have been delaying them.

The second is that by continu-

ing aid the United States will have more influence with Amin and be in a better position to protect the 700 or so American diplomats, aid technicians, missionaries and businessmen who have stayed on in Uganda.

The implication of this argument is that it might be dangerous to displease Amin by stopping the loans. The Americans who have chosen to stay on are, in effect, hostages.

Britain, which currently has about 3,500 citizens living in Uganda (more than 4,000 Britons have quietly filtered out of the country in the past few months), uses the same argument for its attempts to stay on good terms with the erratic Amin.

Amin is set to take over the tea estates of 28 British farmers in the Fort Portal area of Uganda next week. The clear signs here are that Britain has decided not to make an issue of this, even if Amin offers little or no compensation, as he did not to the 42,000 Asians he has just expelled.

While publicly hinting that its policy toward Amin is based on fear for its nationals still there, Britain is known to have conveyed to the United States its private view that any possible alternatives to Amin are so much more frightening that the West should continue to try to work with him.

The alternatives presumably are

soldiers in the ranks below Amin, who appear to be the only force capable of ending his rule.

This is perhaps, more than any other single factor, the crux of the matter. For all of his erratic behavior and virulent words on the Middle East, Amin has not struck at strategic Western interests in Uganda, which because of its proximity to Kenya and Zaire and to the Nile is a strategic country, by African policy standards.

Two aid loans will probably have little effect in protecting the 300 American missionaries who undoubtedly will want to see their missions through under even highly dangerous conditions from Amin's violent soldiers. But they could help protect a broader political interest.

Diplomats in East Africa already talk of the danger of the new interest shown in Uganda by Somalia, a major Russian aid client.

Just as South Africa and Rhodesia have profited politically from Amin's irresponsibility, there will be American politicians who will want to deny American aid and support to Amin because his is a black government. But there are far more compelling and valid reasons for a re-examination of a policy of eagerly providing loans that will give a boost to a man who has engineered an African tragedy.

U.S. Neutrality on the Rhine

By C. L. Sulzberger

pro-NATO camp of the conservative Christian Democrats here.

But Social Democratic leaders, dismayed by years in the political desert of failure, realized they had to shed their party's vestigial Marxism and adopt a mild reform program, accepting a market economy, if they were to make headway with middle-class voters. This was done 13 years ago and the results only gradually became evident. In 1965 the State Department was still happy to see the Christian Democrats win. But neutrality was the word by 1969—the last national election.

Premature Move
Although Nixon unfortunately called Christian Democratic Chancellor Kiesinger congratulating him prematurely on a "victory" that never materialized in the 1969 cliffhanger, there is no doubt Washington was wholly unprepared then. It no longer considered the Social Democrats inimical to U.S. interests. Moreover, it had respect and affection for Brandt, the hero of West Berlin where he was a famous mayor.

Indeed today, when the election is primarily being fought on men rather than issues, Brandt has a sentimental advantage in America where he is popular, regarded as immensely charismatic, and is hailed by his excellent command of English. His Christian Democratic challenger, Rainer Barzel, is less well-known, speaks less good English and has a less striking personality.

The United States—quite apart from its increasingly pronounced distaste for intervening in the affairs of other nations—feels it can work easily with whichever party leads Bonn's next government. It has been dealing happily with Brandt for three years and he and Nixon have a good rapport, liking to joke about their respectively unsuccessful early tries for office.

It endorses the normalization of West German relationships with the Eastern neighbors, while recognizing that like any new policy, Brandt's Ostpolitik contains possible hazards. But it feels that it can collaborate equally with a Barzel government. Neither Brandt nor Barzel would help European farmers by asking the European Common Market to ease its restrictive common agricultural policy. Such an idea is politically dangerous here.

In the event of a Barzel victory, it is not felt that the treaty between West and East Germany (initiated but neither signed nor ratified) would be indefinitely delayed. Pressures for accommodation between the ideological halves of Europe are seen as overpowering. Anyway, neither Wash-

ington nor Moscow would permit any third capital to obstruct their present desire to work with each other.

Schmidt, who voices the opinion of the Social Democratic leadership and its small liberal coalition partner, thinks that on the personality issue the United States would, in the heat of heart, prefer a Brandt victory "just the way we preferred Nixon victory in your recent election. His foreign and military policies were predictable along lines acceptable to us. We could reckon with him, and he can reckon with us."

But this is a human foible rather than a policy. Barzel is the first to stress the present neutrality of an American ally which for years clearly preferred Christian Democratic victories here. He told me: "I believe the U.S. government and the White House are absolutely impartial now."

"Of course Brandt is better known to the American public than I am and this is in a sense my disadvantage. But I believe it is well known that I sit where I sit because of my position as Chancellor Adenauer used to sit, in a policy sense, and that we still have a clear Western prediction."

I asked Barzel if he thought Nixon's recent triumph at the polls would, as a possible token of conservatism, be in any way reflected in Sunday's role by a boost in the strength of the moderate German right. "Not at all," he said. "All Germans consider your presidency is beyond and above party." This may ring strangely in American ears.

Because of an error in transmission, the second paragraph of C.L. Sulzberger's column (ENR, Nov. 15) read incorrectly. It should have read that the United States "cannot lead even the West alone as it once did" instead of "cannot leave even the West alone."

Problems Facing the Democrats

By Wm. F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Moderate Democrats are taking satisfaction from the proposed liquidation of Mrs. Jean Westwood, whose four-year plan ended in Democratic disaster. Eight years ago the Republicans went through the same kind of thing, with regular calling for the ouster of Dean Rusk, who was closely identified with candidate Barry Goldwater and therefore with the great Goldwater defeat. Mrs. Westwood says she intends to stay on, that they will have to ouster her if they want to get rid of her, and that probably they don't have the votes to do it with Dean Rusk did not fight publicly, but Goldwater loyalists were certain they could hang on to him if Barry Goldwater stood by. He chose not to, for complicated reasons.

It isn't known whether George McGovern will enter now into that endless period characteristic of defeated candidates. Adam Stevenson went into relative hiding, issuing only one or two boilerplate missiles to his supporters. Richard Nixon, in 1960, became almost a recluse for a period of months. Hubert Humphrey went an entire fortnight, or so the hyperbole goes, without giving a speech. George McGovern's behavior is not absolutely predictable, and we cannot know whether he will fight to retain Mrs. Westwood, as the only living survivor of the climacteric of last July in Miami.

In Happy Stride

Those of us who are in no particular hurry to see the Democratic party repair itself should be prepared to take in happy stride Mrs. Westwood's victory, if in fact she prevails. Her dismissal, after all, would be nothing more than a ritual execution, another agricultural communist sent to Siberia, unrelated to the prospective emancipation of the kulaks. The only thing the Democratic party could do to appease American anxiety is to repudiate not Mrs. Westwood, nor even George McGovern, but McGovernism. It is not at all clear that the party will do this, however. Although the kindergarten forms of socialism were mostly repudiated by the social democratic parties of Western Europe after their postwar hings, with nationalization, on the whole, and notwithstanding the formal rejection of Karl Marx by the late 1950s by German socialists, they have continued on their way towards state socialism.

The Democratic party has strategic difficulties which are largely the making of the Republican party. It has, really, no other vision than the socialist's vision. The Republican party, particularly under Richard Nixon, has accepted the notion of federal responsibility for human welfare. It has done so fitfully, in the American way: preferring the empirical to the abstract approach, as exemplified by the difference between, say, Elliot Richardson's various public health proposals, and Edward Kennedy's.

But you name it, the Republican party is pretty much there: changing government with looking after health, education, old age, child care, recreation. In foreign policy there is no direct ideological line that issues out of existing public differences between Republicans and Democrats. The Come Home America theme of George McGovern got pretty well lost during the campaign, after candidate McGovern was done paying his obeisance to Israel and to aerospace employees in Texas and California.

What the Democratic party needs at the moment, if it is to provide tough opposition to the Republicans, is not less McGovernism, but a great deal more of it. More precisely put, it needs McGovernism without McGovern. Drastic redistribution schemes without silly arithmetic. Anti-business legislation without opportunistic petulance. In short, a sharp turn towards orthodox, or neo-orthodox, socialism.

The alternative is too dizzying to contemplate. It would involve a genuine rediscovery of the ideal of the community, of the primacy of the individual, of the spontaneity of the private sector. A genuine revolution against over-bureaucratization. For a government staked by the Republican co-optation of New Deal gradualism, and public hostility towards socialism, one might hope that a new Democratic radical would emerge calling attention to something much more exciting than the replacement of Mrs. Westwood. Perhaps someone will move that Vivien Kellems replace her? A dream, no doubt. But the Democratic party has just finished proving that it has no objections to subsidizing dreams in national campaigns.

sumers for Power Output

ia Inaugurates Big Dam,
s Huge Loss on Operation

By Theodore Shabad

Nov. 16 (NYT).—Union yesterday announced the inauguration of one of the largest dams but discovered that, because of errors, there were no for the vast amount of power to be generated.

The inauguration ceremony of the electric station in a set in motion the new planned 800,000-watt, each of which enough electricity for 800,000 persons. The dam is due to be ready in 1973, with an ultimate capacity of 2.7 million kilowatts, was envisaged a gigantic industrial which cheap water

power would be fed to aluminum and chemical plants with large electricity requirements. But as the station, on the Vakhsh River in the central Asian republic of Tadzhikistan, began to turn out its first power yesterday, construction of its two principal consumers was just getting under way.

The situation that has developed around the Nurek project is typical of the lack of coordination in the regional development schemes in this planned economy. Each industrial ministry has hurried out to be concerned mainly with its own narrow interests, with little regard for the regional welfare.

The lack of coordination first became apparent on a large scale when the big Bratsk hydroelectric station of Siberia went into operation in the early 1960s. The construction of big industrial consumers had lagged behind and, for years, the costly power dam discharged water uselessly over its spillway while operating at a fraction of capacity.

Soviet regional planners long have urged institutional reforms to insure better coordination in planning and construction under special regional development agencies using modern management techniques, but so far to no avail.

In a recent analysis of the disjointed development of the Tadzhik industrial complex, the newspaper Pravda warned of great losses to the Soviet economy unless the completion of aluminum and chemical production capacities are tied in more closely with the availability of electric power.

"It is not done," the Communist party daily said, "the hundreds of millions invested in all parts of the complex will turn into a loss of hundreds of millions of rubles." At the Soviet rate of exchange, one ruble is worth \$12.2.

Considering the lag of construction at the two principal consuming plants, Pravda said, both at best will be only half-completed when the Nurek generating station reaches its full capacity by 1978.

The Nurek dam, under construction since 1961, will be the world's largest rock-fill dam when it reaches its designed height of 984 feet and a volume of 59 million cubic yards.

Japanese Ship
Tows U.S. Cutter

JUNEAU, Alaska, Nov. 16 (AP).—The helpless Coast Guard cutter Jarvis was towed to an area of relative safety in Alaska's Aleutian Island chain today by a Japanese trawler, which officials say kept the craft from being beached by heavy seas.

The 378-foot Jarvis, its engine rooms flooded and damaged "fore and aft," was towed to the Sedanka Island inlet after a nine-hour ordeal in which its engines were put out of action.

A Coast Guard spokesman said only the arrival of the Koyo Maru No. 3, a 336-foot fishing craft, prevented the Jarvis from being run aground.



ROYAL PRESS CONFERENCE—Danish Queen Margrethe and husband Prince Henrik at press conference

Danish Queen Calls Job 'for Life,'
But Welcomes Monarchy Debate

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 16 (AP).—Queen Margrethe II of Denmark today told a historic royal press conference that it is a good thing that the monarchy has come up for debate, but that she has found monarchical life a very rich life and considers it a "job for life."

On the other hand, Prince Henrik, the queen's French-born consort, admitted that being the monarch's husband was "the hardest job in the world," but that he had come to like it. Switching fluently between Danish, Swedish and English, the 22-year-old queen kept more than 100 newspapermen interested, amused and generally happy with answers for three-quarters of an hour at the first press conference ever held by a reigning Danish monarch.

The queen and 38-year-old Prince Henrik had no news to break to the nation, or the world, but Queen Margrethe emphasized that had never been the idea.

The purpose of asking the press to Fredensborg Castle, north of Copenhagen, she said, was just to "give back" some of the friendliness she met across the country since she became queen upon the death of her father, King Frederik, last January.

EFTA Meets to Plan Future
Without Britain and Denmark

From Wire Dispatches

VIENNA, Nov. 16.—Ministers of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) met today to plan the organization's future without Britain and Denmark.

"The king is dead. Long live the king," said Swiss Trade Minister Ernst Brugger.

"The EFTA of nine comes to an end at the close of the current year. The EFTA of seven will begin on Jan. 1, 1973," Mr. Brugger said.

On this date, Britain—EFTA's most powerful member—and Denmark will join the European Common Market.

They leave behind in EFTA Austria, Norway, Portugal, Iceland, Finland, Sweden and Switzerland.

Arrangements to Continue

Free trade arrangements between EFTA countries, including the British and Danes, will continue for at least another five years.

The EFTA nations banded together in 1960 to protect their

exports from increased competition by the Common Market, composed of France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

During that time, trade between EFTA countries has tripled and tariffs on industrial goods were brought down to zero.

The two trade communities will be linked next year by a series of agreements.

Five EFTA nations have signed tariff-cutting accords with the Common Market, and the two others, Finland and Norway, are expected to do so soon.

The effect of the interlocking accords will be to create a vast market of 300 million people—all of Western Europe except Spain—among whom industrial goods will generally circulate without customs duties by 1977.

EFTA officials said "immensely technical problems" remained to be solved between EFTA and the Common Market over such questions as how to define precisely where goods originate.

The two communities apply different rules, some applicable to goods wholly produced in one country, others to goods which go through manufacturing processes in several countries.

30 Elderly Nuns
Ask Texas for
Old-Age Pensions

HOUSTON, Nov. 16.—In an unusual move 30 elderly nuns in a Dominican teaching order here have asked the State of Texas for old-age assistance.

Mother Superior Mary Louise Nelson said that the order is in financial difficulties and that there are too few teaching nuns to support all the elderly retired sisters.

The order is known as the Dominican Sisters, Congregation of the Sacred Heart, and the mother house, or headquarters, is in Houston.

It was founded in Galveston in 1832 and moved to Houston in 1828. There are 267 nuns in the order, many of whom teach. But there are many others who work for no salary. The order is independent of any other Roman Catholic institution and comes directly under the jurisdiction of the Holy See.

Because of this autonomous standing, the order receives no support from the church aside from the teaching salaries—which are a third to half less than what public school teachers are paid.

The elderly nuns would receive about \$77 a month each.

© Los Angeles Times

N.Y. City Would End
Time Limit on Bars

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (NYT).—Mayor John V. Lindsay's administration yesterday proposed the ending of all restriction on the hours that New York City taverns may remain open, arguing that this would combat the growing problem of illegal, after-hours bottle clubs and would have little effect on society's drinking patterns.

The proposal, which has been submitted to the state legislature, would end the present mandate that bars close at 4 a.m. Monday through Saturday and an hour earlier on Sundays.

Poor Readers
Found Before
Reading AgeU.S. Test to Allow
Early Treatment

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP).—A university researcher said yesterday that he has developed an early warning system that spots children with learning difficulties, even before they enter school.

If the test holds up under further investigation, said Dr. Paul Satz, of the University of Florida, educators could begin applying remedial measures before youngsters fall behind in reading and writing skills.

"Difficulties in reading can have shattering impact on children in later years," Dr. Satz said at a news briefing arranged by the U.S. National Institute of Mental Health.

A two-year study of 500 white boys in Alachua County, Fla., tested in 1970 before they entered kindergarten and again at the end of the first grade, correctly predicted reading abilities of 91 percent of the pupils, he said.

The tests correctly classified 100 percent of those with reading handicaps and 95 percent of those with superior skills.

Responsive to Change

"The present findings provide preliminary support and encouragement for remedial intervention approaches at a time before the child begins formal reading, at a time when his central nervous system may be more plastic and responsive to change, and at a time when he is more free of the frustrations and emotional turmoil associated with repeated academic failure," Dr. Satz said.

Boys were chosen for the study because they are more likely to suffer from dyslexia, or reading disability, Dr. Satz said. Conservative estimates place at least four million U.S. grade school children in that category, he added.

Dr. Satz said that he suspects the problem results from a lag in brain development, emphasizing: "These children are not brain-injured or impaired. They're delayed."

Reading is probably only a symptom of the developmental lag which affects other learning and motor skills, he said.



PRE-RUSHING THE SEASON—A teacher in a Dallas Santa school telling the students how to be jolly old Saint Nicks no matter what kids may do or ask for.

U.S. Panel Fears Cancer Increase

Tighter Radiation Safety Standards Urged

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (WP).

A panel convened by the National Academy of Sciences concluded yesterday that federal standards for exposure to radiation must be tightened up if the United States is to avoid an increase in cancer deaths over the next 30 years.

Calling the guidelines for exposure to radiation "unnecessarily high," the academy panel strongly recommended that the federal government re-examine public exposure to X-rays, nuclear medicines and other man-made sources of radioactivity.

A 470-page report released by the academy's Advisory Committee on the Biological Effects of Ionizing Radiation offered no alternate radiation guidelines, but declared that current standards "grew out of an effort to balance societal needs against genetic risks."

"It appears that these needs can be met with far lower average exposures," the panel went on, "and lower genetic and somatic risk than permitted by the current Radiation Protection Guide."

The committee estimated that if the U.S. population were exposed to the 170 millirems (the amount of radiation in about four chest X-rays) a year of radiation, now considered the maximum to maintain safety standards, anywhere from 1,100 to 37,000 Amer-

icans would become afflicted with serious, genetic-linked diseases. Effects of such exposure to radiation among the entire population could include an additional 6,000 deaths a year from cancer, the committee said, which would be an increase of 2 percent in the nation's spontaneous cancer death rate.

The committee came down hardest on the growing use of radiation in medicine, which it said made up the largest fraction of the dose from man-made radiation to the public.

"Medical radiation exposure can and should be reduced considerably," the committee concluded, "by limiting its use to clinically indicated procedures utilizing efficient exposure techniques and optimal operation of radiation equipment."

The committee estimated that 129 million people received 210 million radiological examinations in 1970, which it said was an increase of about 2 percent a year since 1964. While the committee agreed that many of these examinations were necessary, it also suggested many were not.

Among the procedures the committee suggested were unnecessary were "mass chest radiography" for lung cancer and possibly tuberculosis, mass radiography for gastric cancer, routine pre-employment radiography for food handlers and possibly mammography screening for breast cancer in women.

"Attention must be directed toward the reduction of medical radiation dose to the pregnant or potentially pregnant female," the committee said, "as well as to testis shielding in men, since we expect the human male to be much more susceptible to radiation-induced mutation than the human female."

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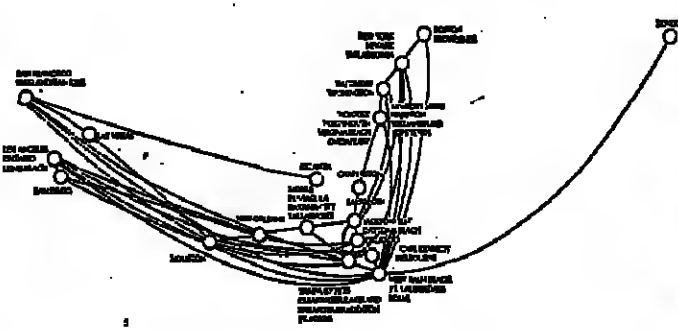
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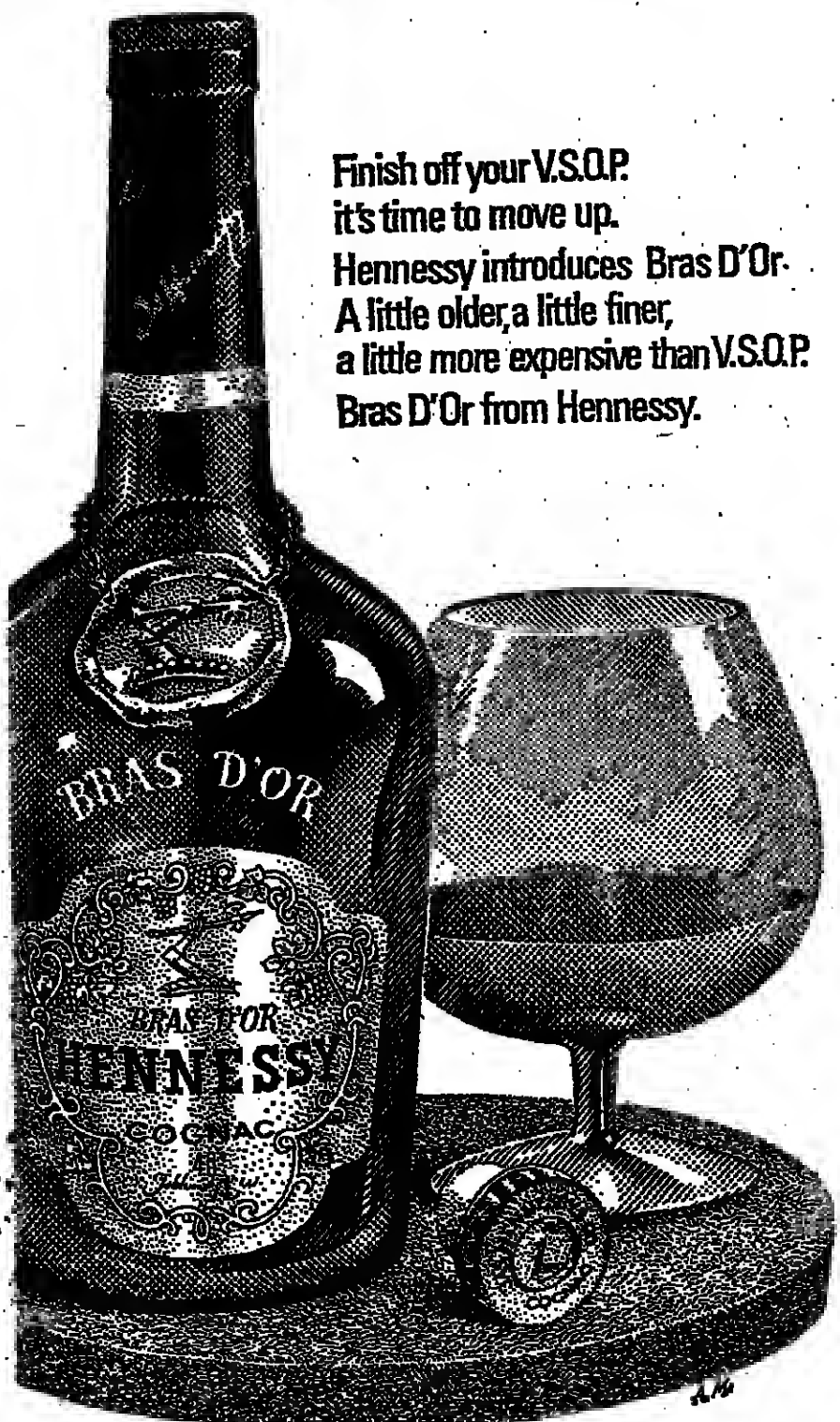
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DANCE IN LONDON

Jerome Robbins at a Gala

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, Nov. 16 (IHT).—The Royal Ballet's annual gala performance at Covent Garden last night was a big success, despite rather than because of the British premiere of Jerome Robbins' latest Stravinsky ballet, "Requiem Canticles."

Whatever one thinks of this austere music and the jerky, self-conscious movements Robbins has set to it, it certainly is not gala material. Some people found it moving. The word "masterpiece" has even been used and a difficult new work by Robbins brings the Royal Ballet a sort of prestige. Personally I wish we could have had his "Goldberg Variations" or "Water-

mill," both of which aroused much more enthusiasm in New York. "Requiem Canticles" is one of the innumerable new works created by the New York City Ballet for its Stravinsky week in June. It uses a corps of 15 dancers in black practice dress, varied by different amounts of décolletage, four soloists whose black is relieved by varied patches of mauve and two singers and the opera chorus, with the orchestra in the pit. Mostly the dancers form groups, jerking their arms and hands at odd angles, shuffling along the floor in kneeling positions, or standing in fear with their mouths open at the end. I was reminded of some of Balanchine's more modern works, and even of Anna Sokolow. Obviously Robbins intended to be spiritual and profound. For some people he may have succeeded. I prefer him when he is being entertaining, poetic or theatrical.

Robbins. It wasn't just delight that Ashton is back at the Royal Opera house, even if only for a short gala item: It was also appreciation of a work, which is similar to three of the Royal Ballet's most recent works—Ashton's own "Siesta," Macmillan's "Ballade" and Hynd's "A Walk by the River"—but infinitely superior to any of them.

The new work has the advantage of Merle Park and Da la Wall, both marvelous dancers, and of a very attractive and ingenious abstract décor by William Chappell. It starts with two lovers on the ground in the sun. It moves through a series of rhapsodic jumps and lifts—effortlessly performed—and ends with a sudden transformation some and the lovers finding themselves enveloped in the cloak of death. The program note describes Delius's music as an orchestral "Liberation" for doomed lovers, and that is precisely what Ashton has translated into visual terms.

The gala also featured the guest appearance of Natalia Makarova in "Les Sylphides" and the "Don Quixote" pas de deux, and a revival of Ashton's "Birthday Offering" with a cast headed by Margot Fonteyn. Makarova was light and romantically stylish in "Sylphides," helped by the partnering of Anthony Dowell, but not by rather pedestrian orchestra playing. She was wonderfully carefree and vampish in "Don Quixote," balancing brilliantly and soaring into the air in jets and in some exciting one-handed lifts on the arm of the admirable Donald MacLeary. The Royal Ballet has no ballerina who can rival such strong personality, versatility and reliability. Any internal jealousies must be overcome to enable Makarova, who is leaving the States to settle in London, to dance here regularly.

Fonteyn no longer finds the quick steps of her solo in "Birthday Offering" as easy as she once did, but she is still unrivalled on the pas de deux and in the charm and dignity with which she leads the team. A cast including Antonette Sibley, Merle Park, Ann Jenner and the very welcome return of Svetlana Berlova, supported by David Wall, Anthony Dowell, Michael Coleman and Donald MacLeary, ensured that the ballet glittered as it should.

Both "Paradise Garden" and "Birthday Offering" are far too good to be dropped after this solitary gala outing. They must speedily be set to provide much-needed yeast for the Royal Ballet's regular repertoire.

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STOLEN art from Interpol's list of the 12 "most wanted" works: (7) Caravaggio's "Boy with a Dog," stolen in October, 1969, from the Church of San Lorenzo in Palermo; (8) "Portrait of Cardinal de Leoncourt" by Corneille de Lyon, stolen in June, 1965, from the Bonnat Museum in Bayonne, France; (9) "Virgin and Child, Saint John and Saint Anne," attributed to the school of Rubens, stolen from a private Belgian collection in June, 1971; (10) "Portrait of a Young Man" by Antonello da Messina,

stolen in May, 1970, from the Malaspina Museum, Pavia; (11) Toulouse-Lautrec's "Marcelle," stolen in December, 1968, from the Museum of Modern Art, Kyoto, Japan, while on loan from the Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, Florence; (12) Mantegna's "Virgin and Child," stolen in March, 1971, from Palazzo Vecchio, Florence. Illustrations of the first six on the Interpol "most wanted" list appeared in yesterday's International Herald Tribune. Interpol has said that it will issue a second list of stolen art in a few weeks.

FASHION IN PARIS: Yet Another Winner for the Guccis

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Nov. 16 (IHT).—"Congratulations, Dr. Gucci. We are proud of you," President Nixon wrote to Aldo Gucci, president of the Gucci leather firm, when it received an award from

the Smithsonian Institution two years ago. That award, presented to Mr. Gucci by Mrs. Nixon, was for the design of the firm's double-G trademark. Last week, the Gucci New York store brought another honor to the firm when it won the Fifth Avenue architectural award as the best store built on the avenue in 1971.

Yesterday, a replica of that store was opened at 27 Faubourg Saint-Honoré with a bash that had 1,500 people trooping through its three levels. The opening was, in fact, the second one in Paris for Gucci, which made the first and rather abortive attempt two years ago. The first shop, located too far down the Rue Saint-Honoré, did not make much impact. This one, with its handsome, modernistic steel facade and just a trace of neon under the elegantly spaced out name in right in the middle of things and should make a killing.

15th of a Chain

The new Gucci store is the 15th of a chain that includes London, New York, Palm Beach and Beverly Hills. "All of them are Gucci-owned. We never franchise," said Robert Gucci, son of Aldo and one of six Gucci men who handle this or that side of the business with courtesy, international know-how and Italian charm.

The family fortune in leather

goods was begun in Florence by the grandfather, Guccio Gucci, which accounts for the GGs that are on every bit of merchandise, from ties to luggage. The famous green and red webbing, another Gucci signature, were the colors of the Gucci stable.

Originally dealing in just luggage, Guccio branched out into shoes with a simple but perfect moccasin that became an international best seller. Then six years ago, with another of Aldo's sons, Paolo, in charge of designing, the firm went into fashion with skirts, pants, blouses, raincoats and velvet blazers.

In all cases, the design is very simple, but both the quality of the skins and fabrics and the eye for detail put their clothes way up in the lap-of-luxury class. Raincoat buttons, for instance, are hand-stitched and circled with black. Suede skirts come with gold-plated belts.

One way or another—in gifts, jewelry, luggage, handbags and whatnots—the shop offers 1,300 items and includes \$3,000 solid gold belts and \$14 neckties. "We could have opened hundreds of Gucci stores through licenses," Roberto Gucci said, "but we prefer to stick to a small, high-quality production."

The shop got a royal sendoff yesterday with a roster of celebrities that included the Duchess of Orleans, Prince de Faudigny-Lucinge, Marquise de Ravenel,

Princess Rachevsky, Baron and Baroness de Cabrol and the wife of the Italian ambassador to France. The first person to publicly wish Gucci good luck was Patrick

Guerrand-Hermès, president of the Faubourg Saint-Honoré merchants and son of the house of Hermès, Gucci's most serious competitor, now an across-the-street neighbor.

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Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (IHT).

This is how The New York Times reviewers rate the new movies.

"Black Girl," adapted by J. E. Franklin from her 1971 Broadway play about Billie Jean, a high school dropout and aspiring ballet dancer who lives at home in a Southern suburb with her mother, Mama Rosie, her two half-sisters, her grandmother, and a "wild man" named Herbert, got a negative review from Roger Greenspun. "Not having seen the play, I don't know how much has been lost in the transition," Greenspun writes. "But I suspect that the real difference between the successful play and the failed movie lies in Ossie Davis's direction, which ranges from pedestrian to downright helpless. Sloppy editing, awkward confrontations, dull and obvious camera techniques—all are the director's responsibility. You can almost feel the actors asking for stage management. They don't get it—and that, in a work not without some interest, seems a pity." Some of the acting is very good, according to Greenspun. Notably, Peggy Pettit, a newcomer, as a "quite complicated" Billie Jean.

"1776," directed by Peter Hunt, screenplay by Peter Stone, adapted from his Broadway musical play based on a conception by Sherman Edwards, won rapturous praise from Vincent Canby. "The music is resolutely unmemorable. The lyrics sound as if they'd been written by someone high on root beer, and the book is familiar history—compressed here, stretched there—that has been gaged up and paced to Broadway's not in-

spring standards. Yet the screen version insists on being so entertaining and, at times, even moving, that you might as well stop reading it. "1776" is far from being a landmark of musical cinema, but it is the first film in my memory that comes close to treating seriously a magnificent chapter in the American history. A prior awareness of the extraordinary accomplishment of that small group of men, representatives of the 13 original colonies, that carries the show." William Daniels and Howard DaSilva head the cast as John Adams and Benjamin Franklin.

"Fist of Fury," written and directed by Lo Wei, about Chen Chen, a master of Kung-Fu, who avenges the murder of his teacher "with an fists that would charm Superman," got a mediocre review from A. E. Weller. "Despite a concentration on the rough Kung-Fu form of hand-to-hand combat and other vaguely exotic matters, this import from Hong Kong subtitled in English (and Chinese for the Cantonese who can't follow its Mandarin dialogue) proves as in, say, 'Batman,' that the bad guys don't stand a chance against the good guys. The action here is as black-and-white and as pleasantly, if naively, diverting as that in any Western even though it was all shot in vivid color." Bruce Lee stars as Chen Chen.

Sorbonne Honors Picasso

PARIS, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—Spanish-born artist Pablo Picasso has been awarded an honorary doctorate by the Sorbonne, it was announced yesterday. It was not known if he would attend the presentation ceremony on Nov. 24.

**K. to Relax
Controls on
Bank Mergers****Common Market Banks
Have Equal Status**

BRUSSELS, Nov. 16 (AP-DJ).—The European Commission today said that its restrictive credit policy could fall if it is not supported by a similarly restrictive economic and fiscal policy.

In the latest monthly report, the central bank questioned whether current budget plans for 1973 of federal, state and community authorities are already adjusted to the need of regaining stability.

"It appears unavoidable," the Bundesbank said, that these

granting of equal status to banks means the Bank and will be willing to consider taking participations in more than 16 percent, the amount allowed at accepting houses and merchant banks. A Bank spokesman added, that no EEC bank would be allowed to participate in a clearing bank.

are no restrictions on bank participations in other banks other than the clearing houses.

accepting houses consist of rigorous merchant banks. derives from the fact that once specialized in the fields of exchange, they have since diversified to provide a wide range of services. The other banks are known as "houses" because they have been sponsoring new capital. The activities of the 41 houses and 17 accepting overlap to a great extent. Bank of England said that the new guidelines it would all requests for mergers, as participations of more than 5 percent, on their merits. It said approval is conditional "in each case" of existence of amicable relations between the parties and on the satisfaction of the government, reputation and future.

**Auto Firms
See to Curb
Their Exports**

Nov. 16 (Reuters).—Japanese auto industry has to accept statutory controls to slow the rate of increase in exports to 25 percent from 33 percent.

Japanese Automotive Industry Association said the industry to the controls because manufacturers could not agree themselves to work under self-restraints as suggested by the government.

now up to the Ministry of Industry to allow for the manufacturers a formula for the export trade control order the association said.

sources said motor exports, including trucks, and auto parts as well as cars, during the one August 1972, would be at about \$3.75 billion with \$3 billion in the year.

down in auto exports out of the government's to reduce the trade surplus in an effort to another yen revaluation.

**Bundesbank Asks Bonn
To Tighten Fiscal Line**

FRANKFURT, Nov. 16 (AP-DJ).—The Bundesbank warned today that its restrictive credit policy could fall if it is not supported by a similarly restrictive economic and fiscal policy.

In the latest monthly report, the central bank questioned whether current budget plans for 1973 of federal, state and community authorities are already adjusted to the need of regaining stability.

"It appears unavoidable," the Bundesbank said, that these

**Japan Bank
To Maintain
Neutral Policy**

TOKYO, Nov. 16 (AP-DJ).—The Bank of Japan has no intention of changing its "neutral" policy of neither helping to create nor to restrain the growth of liquidity despite accelerating rates in wholesale prices, Tadao Sasaki, the central bank's governor, said today.

His comments, to a convention of regional bankers, were mainly a reiteration of recent similar statements. As in the past, the statements reflected the bank's growing frustration over being unable to deviate from its present credit policies despite changing economic circumstances, largely because of domestic political considerations.

At a press conference, Mr. Sasaki labeled spiraling wholesale prices as "a constant source of concern," but he said October's 1 percent rise in the price index from September did not surprise the bank.

The bank is in "a tight spot" in trying to maintain what is essentially an easy-money policy in the face of rising prices, Mr. Sasaki said. But he said the price problem cannot be solved by monetary action alone. The governor said other measures, such as import controls, must be put into effect.

That line of argument did not draw a favorable response from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), however.

MITI officials concluded that inflation overseas and rising prices for some raw materials, such as wool, are putting upward pressure on Japanese prices, rather than relieving inflationary tendencies.

Earlier this autumn, Mr. Sasaki indicated several times that the Bank of Japan would have liked to switch to a more restrictive credit policy, but this idea was vetoed by the Tanaka administration. Japan's political leaders have just dissolved the lower house of the Diet in preparation for a general election next month.

They are simultaneously attempting to deal with a persistent surplus in the balance of payments. Easy money is regarded as necessary to contend with both situations.

Mr. Sasaki said that despite recent price increases, he does not think an inflationary psychology has established itself in Japan. There is still plenty of industrial capacity available to meet growing demand, he said.

Not So Optimistic
Other observers are not as optimistic, however. Mitsubishi Bank, in its monthly review for November, said that its economists believe that an increasing gap between Japanese wage increases and productivity advances indicates that wholesale prices "are starting to assume a character, unlike that of the past, of rising at a faster rate than the pace of expansion in the economy."

budget plans drafted in the summer and early fall will have to be revised. "In line with a more restrictive policy."

In face of a consumer price rise in October of 8.4 percent from a year earlier, all efforts must be aimed at speedily cutting price rises. Otherwise, the bank warned, inflationary trends will be accelerated.

The bank said its Nov. 2 decision to raise both the discount and the Lombard rate were moves in the right direction.

"But," it added, these measures would "ultimately remain without success unless they are supported by similar measures in the areas of economic and fiscal policy."

Economic Upwelling
The latest economic indicators show, the bank said, that in line with a moderate economic upswing and high utilization of all available production factors, the upward trend of prices accelerated.

The major impetus for this economic upwelling comes from private consumption and demand for new homes as well as from increased foreign orders received by industry, the bank said.

While the growth rate in capital spending by domestic industry remains at a slow pace, the bank said, current 1973 projections point to considerably higher expenditures next year.

Several corporations seem to face the problem of not being able to raise production with the labor force at their disposal, the bank said.

Requests from firms for more workers at government labor offices increased considerably in September and October, the bank reported. The number of unemployed persons, small in itself, amounts to only one-third of the number of jobs available, it noted.

Rarely, the bank added, can corporations fill vacancies with those persons registered as jobless. More foreign workers must be brought in, the bank said.

It also reported that the seasonally-adjusted industrial output in September rose 1 percent from both August and July and was up 5.5 percent from a year earlier.

Industrial production, seasonally-adjusted and excluding the building industry, was 3 percent higher in September than in August and July and rose nearly 4 percent from a year earlier.

Seasonally-adjusted, the jobs rate was 1.3 percent in October, down from 1.4 percent in September, but up from 1.1 percent in October 1971.

One Dollar—
LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

| | Today | Previous |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|
| STER. 10 per cent | 2.2495 | 2.2550 |
| Belg. fr. (100) | 44.25-27 | 44.25-25 |
| Swiss fr. (100) | 44.05-07 | 44.05-10 |
| Deutsche mark | 2.2075-78 | 2.2020-25 |
| Danish krona | 6.5007-17 | 6.5003-07 |
| Scania | 20.25-28 | 20.25-28 |
| Fr. fr. (100) | 6.5525-28 | 6.5525-28 |
| Fr. fr. (100) | 5.0075-0078 | 5.0075-0080 |
| Gold | 2.2500-25 | 2.2500-10 |
| Israeli pound | 4.20 | 4.20 |
| Yen | 364.45-48 | 364.60-75 |
| Peseta | 65.45-48 | 65.45-4528 |
| Schilling | 23.25-28 | 23.25-34 |
| Sw. krona | 4.7438-40 | 4.7435-38 |
| Swiss franc | 2.7000-00 | 2.6998-0023 |
| Yen | 360.10 | 360.10 |

A: Free. B: Commercial.

Eurodollar Borrowing

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—Gross liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches declined by \$55 million in the week ended Nov. 8 to \$1,332 billion, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**FTC Opposes Pepsico Bid**

The Federal Trade Commission has challenged the proposed acquisition of Rheingold Corp. by Pepsico Inc. contending that it might substantially lessen competition in the soft-drink industry. The commission issued a complaint alleging possible violation of anti-trust laws and docketed the case for trial starting Jan. 3 before an administrative law judge. The commission took no action to prevent Pepsico's continued acquisition of Rheingold stock, under way since Oct. 25. Instead, the commission instructed its legal staff to seek a court injunction prohibiting Pepsico from taking any other action that would make it difficult or impossible for the merger to be dissolved later. The complaint is concerned mainly with a potential monopoly of the market for soft-drink concentrates—the "syrup" to which carbonated or plain water is added to make the beverage. Pepsico and six other large companies accounted for 84 percent of the \$450 million in total concentrates sales in 1971. Rheingold moved into the field in 1970.

Marion May Merge With R&D Firm

Marion Laboratories Inc. has entered into preliminary negotiations to acquire Alfa Corp., which is engaged in research and development of pharmaceutical products in which drugs are in new types of dosage forms called therapeutic systems. The transaction is subject to the negotiation of a mutually satisfactory agreement, approval of the boards of directors of both companies and stockholder approvals. The therapeutic systems

developed by Alfa are aimed at delivering to the patient a predetermined concentration of a pharmaceutical product.

Cofinindus Shareholders Back Merger

Shareholders of Cie. Industrielle et Financière (Cofinindus) have approved the participation of their company in the four-sided Belgian holding companies merger linking the Lambert and De Launoit interests. The meeting was the first of four, to be completed by Nov. 30, in which the shareholders of four firms are being asked to establish an entity that would be Belgium's second largest holding group, after the much bigger Sté Générale de Belgique.

Glaverbel-BSN Merger Eyed

EEC anti-trust officials are reportedly investigating the glass industry merger between Glaverbel, Belgium's largest glassmaker, and France's Boussole-Souchon-Neuvès (BSN), which was approved by shareholders Wednesday. The decision on trying to block the merger will not be made until the EEC Court of Justice rules on Continental Can Co.'s appeal of the suit involving its European packaging subsidiary, Europemballage. Glaverbel actually merged with Mecaniver, a BSN subsidiary. The new company will be named Glaverbel-Mecaniver. Prior to the merger, Mecaniver had acquired all of BSN's shares in the flat glass field, particularly in France, where BSN interests are represented by Boussole SA and in West Germany, where BSN held a controlling interest in Flachglas.

But Upward Climb Seen in 1974**VW Results Are Improving, Leiding Says****By John Fiehn**

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, Nov. 16 (AP-DJ).—Volkswagen work earnings this year are likely to improve from 1971, chairman Rudolf Leiding predicted today.

"But," he warned, "we aren't over the hump yet; 1973 will still be a hard year for Volkswagen. We'll begin climbing upward again in 1974." After-tax profit for the worldwide VW group in 1971 amounted to 147 million deutsche marks, down 64 percent from the previous year.

"At this point, I can't say what our next profit will be this year. I'm certain, though, that it won't deteriorate from 1971, and it is likely to be better," he added. VW manufactured cars at a loss in West Germany last year, with profit coming only from spare parts sales and foreign operations. Car production this year returned to profitability, Mr. Leiding reported.

"Our productivity has improved. Technical improvements have been introduced in all working processes. We are out of red figures in the production of all our models," the VW chairman said. He projected 1973 sales at about

"the same volume as in 1971," while production will trail 1971 output by about 200,000 units.

After a ban on hiring new staff and other measures that cut the parent company's labor force to 121,000 from 137,000 a year ago, VW has now begun to fill vacancies. "By year end, we'll start hiring additional workers in several of our plants in West Germany," Mr. Leiding said.

Integration of VW and its major subsidiary Audi NSU-Auto Union is rapidly progressing and he indicated that there may be far-reaching integration of the two companies' models in line with his concept of more rational production through the "building block system"—allowing a wide range of interchangeable parts between VW and Audi models.

He said the first model manufactured under VW's new building block system is the Audi 80, a compact front-wheel-cooled engine and front-wheel drive as a drastic departure from the traditional VW concept of rear-mounted air-cooled engines.

"The Audi 80 will be followed by a new model in the VW group every year," Mr. Leiding said. Due to strong demand for the Audi 80, and with Audi-NSU lacking the capacities to satisfy it, VW's Wolfsburg plant will soon start manufacturing 300 units daily. This will be pushed to 500 later.

This offers VW the opportunity to later build a car similar to the Audi 80 in great numbers, probably over 1,000 units daily. Mr. Leiding said development of the new model line is progressing smoothly, and "we are three months ahead of schedule."

Because of the new models under preparation, the VW group expects its 1973 capital spending to rise to 2.4 billion DM from 1.8 billion in 1971.

Mr. Leiding said he is "absolutely certain" that VW will develop a car that one day can be offered with a Wankel rotary engine as an alternative to a conventional engine but would not be pinned down as to when such a car could be expected.

**Dow Index Hits Record
After Late N.Y. Rally****By Vartan G. Vartan**

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (NYT).—The Dow Jones industrial average caught its second wind today and, in a driving finish, posted a record closing at 1,002.50, up 5.27.

It closed Tuesday at 1,003.16, but fell on profit-taking yesterday to 898.42.

The Dow closed today at its best level of the New York Stock Exchange session, with the tape running three minutes late at the final bell. It showed a small loss during the opening hour, but prices climbed steadily in the final two hours of trading.

The NYSE composite of all common stocks, rising 0.32 to 63.06, also ended at its highest level on record. Volume remained brisk, but it trailed back to 19.58 million shares from yesterday's heavy turnover of 23.27 million shares.

Automotive issues provided the two best point gainers among the 30 Dow industrials. General Motors advanced 2 1/2 to 81 3/4, while Chrysler rose 1 7/8 to 38 3/4, its highest price of the year.

Elsewhere, Ford climbed 1 1/8 to 76. Wright Investors Service raised its earnings projections for Ford in both 1972 and 1973. It has recommended the stock for further price appreciation.

American Motors rose 1/8 to 9 7/8 after reporting higher profits for fiscal 1972.

Auto stocks have come into investor demand in recent weeks as a reflection both of booming new-car sales and the current Wall Street enchantment with stocks bearing low price-earnings multiples.

Furthermore, General Motors increased its year-end dividend last week.

A number of other companies announced dividend increases today, thereby furnishing one more positive item for the generally favorable stock-market background.

International Telephone, the day's most active stock, climbed 1 1/8 to 58 3/4 on 554,500 shares, large block transactions accounting for the bulk of the volume.

A spokesman for ITT said that the firmness in the stock appeared to reflect a better feeling in Wall Street about the company.

American Telephone gained 1/2 to 60 3/4 on 507,600 shares, while New England Telephone rose 3/8 to 39 3/4 on 353,300 shares following a jump of 4 yesterday.

AT&T is seeking to increase its ownership of the New England firm.

Reading & Bates moved up 2 3/8 to 22 1/4. It reported sharply higher earnings for the year ended Sept. 30.

Prices were mixed in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index edged up 0.02 to 26.00, but declines topped advances, 495 to 434. Turnover was 3.98 million shares, down from 4.64 million yesterday.

The corporate bond market finished higher on the day and the government sector was mixed at the close.

Company Reports**Campbell Soup**

| | 1972 | 1971 |
|--------------------|-------|-------|
| Revenue (millions) | 235.2 | 233.8 |
| Profits (millions) | 16.5 | 10.35 |
| Per Share | 0.49 | 0.31 |

Lucky Stores

| | 1972 | 1971 |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Third Quarter Revenue (millions) | 107.7 | 107.1 |
| Profits (millions) | 4.00 | 4.10 |
| Per Share | 0.21 | 0.24 |

May Dept. Stores

| | 1972 | 1971 |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Third Quarter Revenue (millions) | 348.2 | 313.2 |
| Profits (millions) | 10.16 | 8.25 |
| Per Share | 0.66 | 0.55 |

Nine Month

| | 1972 | 1971 |
|--------------------|-------|-------|
| Revenue (millions) | 965.4 | 872.8 |
| Profits (millions) | 20.49 | 18.08 |
| Per Share | 1.33 | 1.18 |

Maroon

| | 1972 | 1971 |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Third Quarter Revenue (millions) | 872.0 | 753.2 |
| Profits (millions) | 15.37 | 10.33 |
| Per Share | 0.45 | 0.39 |

Nine Month

| | 1972 | 1971 |
|--------------------|---------|---------|
| Revenue (millions) | 2,393.1 | 2,144.1 |
| Profits (millions) | 38.77 | 31.44 |
| Per Share | 1.10 | 0.93 |

U.S. Housing Starts

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP-DJ).—Housing starts ran at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 2.41 million in October, up from the 2.37-million rate in the previous month and the 2.04-million rate a year ago, the Commerce Department reported today.

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| Ironblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Incorporated | Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated |
| Chman Brothers Incorporated | Stone & Webster Securities Corporation Incorporated |
| Vertheim & Co., Inc. Incorporated | Bache & Co. Incorporated |
| Reynolds Securities Inc. | E. F. Hutton & Company Inc. Incorporated |
| | Shearson, Hammill & Co. Incorporated |

November 15, 1972

BANCOFIN SA
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Liaisons: 15 Genève
Investment department

| -1972- Stocks and | | | | | | | -1972- Stocks and | | | | | | | -1972- Stocks and | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|-----------|-------|-----|------|----------------|-------------------|------|-----|-----------|------|------|----------------|-------------------|-----|-----|-------|-----|---------|----------------|----|----|----|-----|-----|
| Div. in \$ | | | Sls. | P/E | High | Low Last Crise | Div. in \$ | | | Sls. | P/E | High | Low Last Crise | Div. in \$ | | | Sls. | P/E | High | Low Last Crise | | | | | |
| % | | | 100s. | | | | % | | | 100s. | | | | % | | | 100s. | | | | | | | | |
| 13% | 7 | C. Elvins | 186 | 7 | 73 | 73 | 14 | 4.6% | 40% | Conv. Ind | 1.66 | 53 | 14 | 53% | 51% | 52% | 13% | 10% | Managem | Ind | 73 | 73 | 14 | 13% | 13% |

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| —1972— Stocks and Bonds | | | | | | | | | | —1973— Stocks and Bonds | | | | | | | | | | —1972— Stocks and Bonds | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|------|------|------|-----|------|-----|------|------|-------------------------|-----|------|------|------|-----|------|-----|------|------|-------------------------|-----|------|------|------|-----|------|-----|------|------|
| High | Low | Div. | In % | Stk. | P/E | High | Low | Last | Chge | High | Low | Div. | In % | Stk. | P/E | High | Low | Last | Chge | High | Low | Div. | In % | Stk. | P/E | High | Low | Last | Chge |

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کتابخانه

American Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Bonds

| Net Gain, % | Last Close | High | Low | Div. in | 100s. | P/E High | Low | Last | Change |
|-------------|------------|--------|--------------|----------|--------|----------|---------|------|--------|
| 9.1%+16 | 9.1%+16 | 51% 24 | Willapa Gibb | 25 | 11 | 41% 28 | 40%+16 | | |
| 24%+16 | 24%+16 | 23.4 | 104 | Whitcomb | 2 | 73 | 17% 17% | | |
| 24%+16 | 24%+16 | 41% 24 | 41% 24 | 41% 24 | 41% 24 | 41% 24 | 41%+16 | | |
| 11% 24 | 11% 24 | 27% 24 | Willapa Gibb | 25 | 11 | 41% 28 | 40%+16 | | |
| 24%+16 | 24%+16 | 23.4 | 104 | Whitcomb | 2 | 73 | 17% 17% | | |
| 24%+16 | 24%+16 | 41% 24 | 41% 24 | 41% 24 | 41% 24 | 41% 24 | 41%+16 | | |
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| 24%+16 | 24%+16 | 41% 24 | 41% 24 | 41% 24 | 41% 24 | 41% 24 | 41%+16 | | |
| 11% 24 | 11% 24 | 27% 24 | Willapa Gibb | 25 | 11 | 41% 28 | 40%+16 | | |
| 24%+16 | 24%+16 | 23.4 | 104 | Whitcomb | 2 | 73 | 17% 17% | | |
| 24%+16 | 24%+16 | 41% 24 | 41% 24 | 41% 24 | 41% 24 | 41% 24 | 41%+16 | | |
| 11% 24 | 11% 24 | 27% 24 | Willapa Gibb | 25 | 11 | 41% 28 | 40%+16 | | |
| 24%+16 | 24%+16 | 23.4 | 104 | Whitcomb | 2 | 73 | 17% 17% | | |
| 24%+16 | 24%+16 | 41% 24 | 41% 24 | 41% 24 | 41% 24 | 41% 24 | 41%+16 | | |
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| 24%+16 | 24%+16 | 23.4 | 104 | Whitcomb | 2 | 73 | 17% 17% | | |
| 24%+16 | 24%+16 | 41% 24 | 41% 24 | 41% 24 | 41% 24 | 41% 24 | 41%+16 | | |
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| 24%+16 | 24%+16 | 41% 24 | 41% 24 | 41% 24 | | | | | |

to the settlement of disputes at the lowest possible level and to more efficient

communications through the introduction of joint consultation and briefing groups. Relationships with the Mineworkers' Union of Zambia at both head office and branch level have been cordial and contacts frequent.

During the year we joined with Mandoce and Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Limited in establishing a unit to co-ordinate Zambianization, training and manpower planning on an industry basis. We are confident that this unit will record notable achievements in speeding the pace of Zambianization, an objective which, naturally, we wholeheartedly support. All our mines have been reducing their expatriate staff steadily as Zambianization proceeds through the industry and economy is being exercised in the use of our small cadre of skilled and experienced employees, Zambian and expatriate, in the production and training functions.

The stabilization of the Zambian work force has been a notable feature of recent years and I hope that we shall be successful in measures to reduce the turnover among expatriate employees.

CONCLUSION

The progress made in the rehabilitation of Mulufila is encouraging but much remains to be done. It is still too early to make firm predictions of output in future years, for much will depend on the success of the sandfill mining methods now being introduced. However, it is hoped to approach the pre-accident rate of 165 000 tonnes a year by mid-1974.


In addition to increased production arising from the rehabilitation of Mulufila, the development of the Baluba section of Luanshya and of the underground operations at Chambishi will add 22 000 and 24 000 tonnes a year respectively to the company's capacity. Taken together, it is expected that by 1975 RCM's production will be of the order of 370 000 tonnes a year.

Although there is continuing evidence of a surplus of supply over demand, I see no reason to alter the opinion I expressed a year ago that we should look to the long-term trends in world consumption of copper rather than the short-term fluctuations of the market.

It is with this in mind that production in Zambia is being expanded as quickly as possible.

I should like to convey my personal thanks and appreciation to all those who in their different ways have contributed loyally and willingly to the prosperity and progress of the company and Zambia.

Rosan Consolidated Mines Limited is incorporated in Zambia. Copies of the full text of the Chairman's statement, together with copies of the annual report and accounts, can be obtained from its London representatives, the Secretary, RST International Metals Limited, One Noble Street, London, EC2V 7JA.



Brad Park Is Hurt ger Rookie Tallies Straight Hat Trick

By Gerald Eskenazi

Nov. 16 (NYT).—A crowd at Madison Square Garden on Friday night forgot Brad Park, the Yankees' first baseman, as he hit three home runs in the first three innings of a 7-3 victory over the Philadelphia Phillies.

Robinson, Clemente Field

Nov. 16 (UPI).—For 15 years of veteran Brooks Robinson's Baltimore Orioles have been the best in the game, the Sporting News said yesterday.

As he finished his wind-up, the flyer cut across and hit Park's right knee on the side. The knee gave and Park went down. He lifted his head for an instant, gasped in pain and put his face on the ice.

He was taken to a hospital for X-rays, but the Yankees won't announce the results until today. Park, whose 23 points in 15 games were 11 more than any other

defensesman, has previously undergone surgery on both knees.

Penguins 7, North Stars 1.

At Pittsburgh, Lowell MacDonald recorded the second hat trick of his NHL career and Syl Apps collected four assists as the Penguins routed Minnesota, 7-1. MacDonald's three goals gave him 10 this season.

Maple Leafs 2, Flames 1.

Right-wingers Ron Ellis and Rick Kehoe scored goals 19 seconds apart in the second period as Toronto defeated Atlanta, 2-1, at home.

Red Wings 4, Golden Seals 2.

Detroit goalie Roy Edwards secured his second shutout of the season as his teammates scored in every period to win in California, 4-0.

Sabres 3, Kings 3.

Steve Atkinson scored on a 10-foot shot with 10:36 left in the game to give Buffalo a 3-3 tie with Los Angeles.

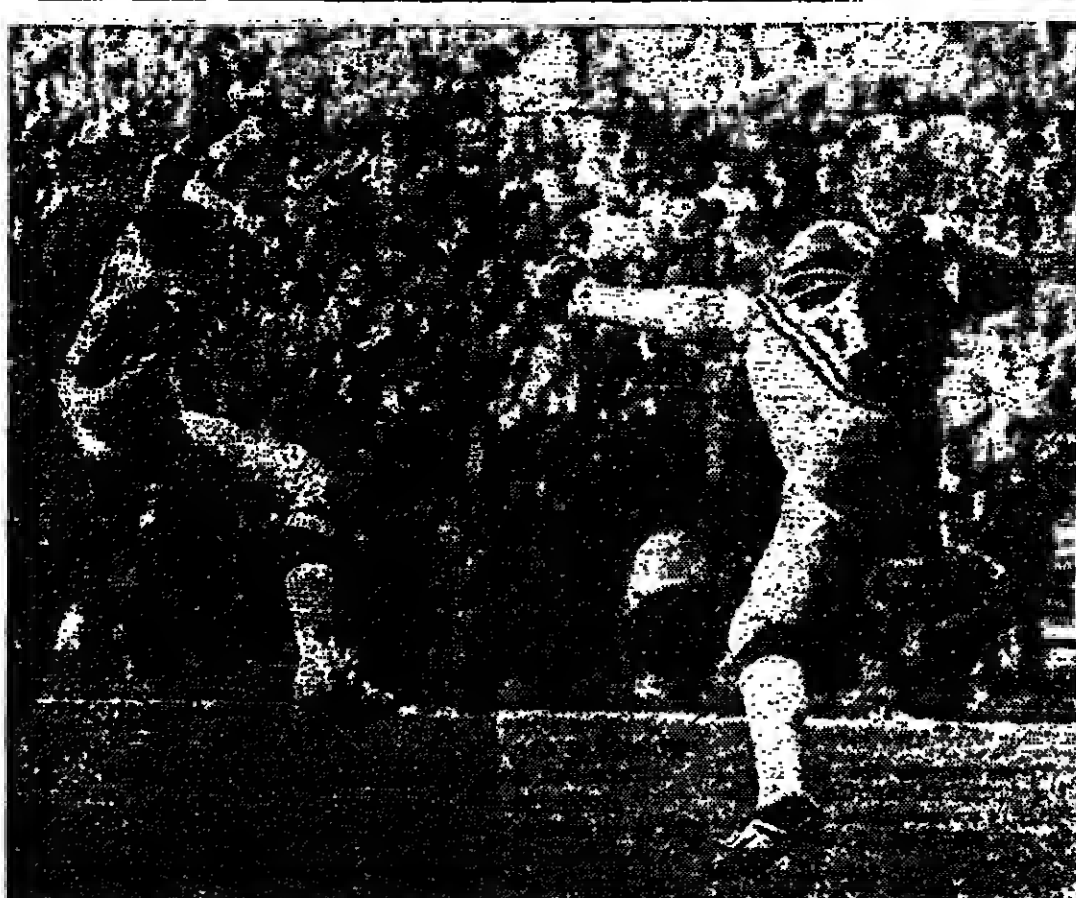
Despite the tie, the Kings moved into a first-place tie with Philadelphia in the West. The deadlock was Buffalo's seventh in 17 games.

Best Ousted Cup Games.

Nov. 16 (Reuters).—Ireland's best player, George Scott, has been suspended from the 1972-73 season Cup quality.

It was announced yesterday that Scott, who had been named best player of the 1971-72 season, had been suspended for the 1972-73 season.

Best Ousted Cup Games.



TOUCHDOWN BULLET—Washington's Larry Brown, right, goes into end zone in fourth period as New York Giant Spider Lockhart arrives too late. Redskins won, 27-13.

Morton Can't Win Cowboy Fans

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (NYT).

The recent appearance of bumper stickers in Dallas that say "We want Stan back" must make Craig Morton feel grand. What more does a person have to do to be accepted? When Roger Staubach, the Cowboys' Super Bowl quarterback, chose to take on

Martin McKeever of the Rams in a collision last Aug. 12 and came out of it with a shoulder separation, Morton took over.

The Cowboys continued to win most of their games, in spite of a defense that may be wearing down, and they seem certain to make the playoffs. But Morton cannot put a consistency together among the fans, the press or, one suspects, his own coaches and teammates. He seems cursed by events not of his own making.

The time of crisis nears. The Cowboys play the Washington Redskins on Dec. 9 to settle the National Football Conference's Eastern Division title. Because of their good record, both will likely qualify for the playoffs. Who will be the Cowboys' quarterback, Staubach or Morton?

The Pressure Game.

It will be hard for Coach Tom Landry to lift Morton for a rusty Staubach, throwing Craig on the scrap heap once more. So far,

Morton has completed 56 percent of his passes for 1,721 yards and 11 touchdowns and has had 14 interceptions. Not bad.

Yet Morton has buckled in pressure games, such as the 38-14 loss to Cleveland in 1969, due in part to problems with shoulder and elbow injuries that required surgery. He was the regular beginning in 1969 until Landry discarded him for Staubach midway through the 1971 season.

In their lone pressure game this season, the Cowboys lost to the Redskins, but Morton had led to do with that Calvin Hill, who dropped a touchdown pass, or the defense, which gave up a lead.

Morton Predictable.

Enemy defenses would rather work against Morton than Staubach because the less mobile Craig never runs with the ball and Roger does, for first downs and sometimes touchdowns. In his games, any extra quality is helpful as players, coaches and fans know. Hence the bumper stickers.

Morton, 26, is a quiet introverted type, reflecting few positive forces one associates with championship quarterbacks. A bachelor whose activities became so complex he declared bankruptcy a few years ago, Morton would

like to project the swinger image. But he comes off more the Boy Scout.

Fans Hurt.

After the Cowboys' Super Bowl victory with Staubach, a smiling Morton in an unseated uniform came to Landry and said, "I'm so happy for you, coach." He meant it.

Because he is a year younger than Staubach, Morton at first was going to ask to be traded. But he could not cut the ties, saying, "I grew up with this team and I'm going to stay here and try to win the job back."

He did—by default.

The fans have booed Morton. Being sensitive, he admits this has bothered him. "As first it hurt my pride," he said. "But it's one of those things in sports and I'm not going to let it hurt my performance."

Staubach and Morton get along well. "It's something when a guy can come back off two operations as his throwing arm," Staubach said recently. "If I'd had the problems he's had, I'd be a cook on a ship somewhere."

Morton's confidence may have grown. He said he hated not playing when Staubach was well but the rest probably did him a lot of good. "I'm throwing now as well as I ever have," he says.

Individual Pro Football Leaders

| AMERICAN CONFERENCE | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|---------|-----|
| Ranking | | | | |
| | All | Yds | Av-Gain | TDs |
| Stimpert, Buff. | 178 | 813 | 4.6 | 3 |
| Coskins, Minn. | 173 | 739 | 6.4 | 0 |
| Higgins, N.Y. | 168 | 726 | 4.7 | 0 |
| Garrett, B.D. | 161 | 693 | 4.3 | 0 |
| Hubbard, Oak. | 149 | 693 | 5.0 | 3 |
| Little, Den. | 149 | 653 | 4.2 | 8 |
| Harris, Pitt. | 148 | 581 | 3.9 | 0 |
| Johnson, Cle. | 126 | 580 | 4.3 | 3 |
| Maria, Minn. | 92 | 582 | 6.3 | 9 |
| Kelly, Clea. | 144 | 498 | 3.4 | 2 |

| Passing | | | | | |
|----------------|------|-----|------|---------|-------|
| All | Comp | Yds | TDs | Av-Gain | |
| Demme, Balt. | 105 | 28 | 711 | 3 | 5.7 |
| Ward, Balt. | 103 | 26 | 704 | 3 | 5.7 |
| Lamson, Oak. | 102 | 81 | 1187 | 8 | 6.58 |
| Dawson, E.C. | 102 | 25 | 690 | 3 | 5.47 |
| Greene, Minn. | 94 | 51 | 619 | 4 | 3.38 |
| Johnson, Den. | 138 | 74 | 978 | 6 | 7.69 |
| Nunam, N.Y. | 92 | 133 | 130 | 3 | 8.40 |
| Anderson, Cle. | 302 | 112 | 1218 | 3 | 10.03 |
| Hadi, S.D. | 222 | 113 | 1491 | 1 | 6.58 |
| Shaw, Buff. | 222 | 82 | 993 | 9 | 6.29 |

| Receiving | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|---------|------|---|
| All | Yds | Av-Gain | TDs | |
| Taylor, R.C. | 41 | 653 | 14.8 | 4 |
| Hickman, Oak. | 31 | 510 | 16.4 | 4 |
| Hill, Buff. | 28 | 482 | 17.0 | 4 |
| Trumpy, Oak. | 25 | 401 | 16.0 | 2 |
| Michael, Balt. | 22 | 352 | 15.9 | 3 |
| Garrison, S.D. | 21 | 352 | 16.8 | 4 |
| Myers, Cle. | 21 | 347 | 14.3 | 2 |
| Ford, Cle. | 19 | 348 | 18.3 | 3 |
| Shanklin, Pitt. | 18 | 347 | 19.3 | 4 |
| Sherman, Den. | 17 | 347 | 18.4 | 0 |

| Scoring | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|----|-----|----|
| TD | PAT | FG | Pts | |
| Gaska, Phil. | 0 | 24 | 18 | 81 |
| Rowland, N.Y. | 13 | 0 | 3 | 73 |
| Burns, S.D. | 3 | 33 | 14 | 70 |
| Yerxa, Minn. | 0 | 23 | 13 | 78 |
| Mohrman, Cle. | 2 | 14 | 28 | 70 |
| T. Turner, Den. | 0 | 17 | 18 | 68 |
| Blanch, Oak. | 0 | 10 | 14 | 61 |
| Moria, Min. | 2 | 21 | 21 | 67 |
| Conner, Cle. | 8 | 0 | 0 | 34 |
| Leib, Phil. | 8 | 18 | 12 | 54 |
| Leyland, Buff. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 0 | 13 | 12 | 54 |

| NATIONAL CONFERENCE | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|---------|-----|
| Ranking | | | | |
| | All | Yds | Av-Gain | TDs |
| Brown, Wash. | 311 | 895 | 4.7 | 5 |
| Brookings, G.B. | 198 | 771 | 3.9 | 5 |
| Johnson, N.Y. | 182 | 685 | 3.8 | 4 |
| Ampton, Atl. | 142 | 683 | 4.8 | 4 |
| Hill, Dallas | 140 | 689 | 4.1 | 4 |
| Douglas, Cal. | 139 | 624 | 6.8 | 5 |
| Malone, Atl. | 134 | 587 | 4.4 | 4 |
| Carrington, Dallas | 131 | 510 | 3.8 | 2 |
| Garrison, Dallas | 118 | 509 | 4.4 | 4 |
| Reid, Minn. | 101 | 483 | 4.8 | 2 |

| Passing | | | | | |
|------------------|------|-----|------|---------|-------|
| All | Comp | Yds | TDs | Av-Gain | |
| Kilmer, Wash. | 126 | 53 | 988 | 11 | 7.83 |
| Berry, Atl. | 124 | 84 | 1221 | 10 | 7.99 |
| Sead, N.Y. | 115 | 156 | 1038 | 12 | 10.74 |
| Brady, S.F. | 95 | 92 | 940 | 14 | 7.79 |
| Tarkenton, Minn. | 272 | 128 | 2740 | 10 | 10.68 |
| Schurrier, S.F. | 140 | 73 | 1101 | 10 | 7.92 |
| Morton, Cal. | 238 | 132 | 1751 | 11 | 10.29 |
| Landry, Det. | 116 | 80 | 1226 | 10 | 7.73 |
| Laib, Phil. | 132 | 84 | 980 | 10 | 7.42 |
| Smiler, G.B. | 137 | 82 | 1047 | 6 | 7.12 |

| Receiving | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|---------|------|---|
| All | Yds | Av-Gain | TDs | |
| Johnson, Phil. | 31 | 735 | 18.9 | 3 |
| C. Washington, S.F. | 29 | 602 | 18.2 | 8 |
| Tucker, N.Y. | 28 | 418 | 14.9 | 4 |
| Johnson, N.Y. | 27 | 417 | 15.4 | 4 |
| Hill, Dallas | 21 | 370 | 17.6 | 8 |
| Taylor, Wash. | 20 | 352 | 17.6 | 4 |
| Nunam, N.Y. | 19 | 317 | 16.7 | 4 |
| Johnson, N.Y. | 18 | 317 | 17.6 | 4 |
| Johnson, N.Y. | 17 | 317 | 18.6 | 4 |
| Abrahamson, N.O. | 16 | 317 | 19.8 | 4 |

| Scoring | | | | |
|---------------|-----|----|-----|----|
| TD | PAT | FG | Pts | |
| Marcel, G.B. | 0 | 17 | 20 | 77 |
| Cox, Minn. | 15 | 15 | 15 | 73 |
| Priddy, Dal. | 0 | 25 | 14 | 67 |
| Goreett, S.F. | 0 | 23 | 12 | 64 |
| Man, Det. | 0 | 18 | 18 | 67 |
| Ray, I.A. | 8 | 18 | 24 | 61 |
| Gopjak, N.Y. | 0 | 21 | 13 | 60 |
| Brill, Atl. | 2 | 22 | 12 | 57 |
| Brown, Wash. | 8 | 0 | 0 | 34 |
| Knigh, Wash. | 0 | 37 | 8 | 51 |

Archibald Scores 47 For Kings

Cousy Team Tops The 500 Mark

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 16 (UPI).—Nate Archibald scored a personal high 47 points to lead the Kansas City-Omaha Kings to a 106-97 victory over Seattle Wednesday night.

The triumph raised the Kings' won-lost mark to 9-8 and marked the first time in the four-year coaching career of former Boston star Bob Cousy that his team had been over the 500 level.

Archibald pushed the Kings into a 55-40 half-time lead. Seattle closed it after 36 with 4 minutes, 31 seconds left in the game, but two quick baskets by Archibald and a tip-in by Sam Lacey pulled the game out of reach.

Celtics 113, Suns 94.

At Boston, center Dave Cowens' 25 points and 15 rebounds paced the Celtics over Phoenix, 113-94, for their 14th National Basketball Association victory in 15 games this season.

Charles Scott hit 23 points for the Suns and Dick Van Arsdale, who had 14 points, sank his 10,000th career point with three minutes gone in the fourth period.

Lakers 110, Pistons 89.

Will Chamberlain and Gail Goodrich led a second-half rally that carried Los Angeles to its eighth straight victory and 13th in the last 14 games by beating Detroit, 110-89.

ABA Games.

Chaps 194, Colonels 89.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 16 (UPI).—Rich Jones broke a 97-97 tie with a jump shot with 1 minute 15 seconds to play last night to propel the Dallas Chaps to a 104-99 victory over the Kentucky Colonels in an American Basketball Association game.

Jones finished with 25 points and a game-high eight assists. Teammate Bob Metcalfe had 31 points and hauled down 17 rebounds.

TAMU 126, Conquistadors 101.

Guard George Thompson and forward Lee Davis each had 23 points as Memphis rolled to a 126-101 home victory over San Diego.

Davis, a reserve center who was a surprise starter at forward, also had 11 rebounds as he alternated at the center slot with Luther Rackley. The victory for the TAMU was the first over the Conquistadors in four meetings this season.

Nets 112, Cougars 107.

At Uniondale, N.Y., George Carter scored 34 points, as the Nets broke a six-game losing streak with a 112-107 victory over Carolina.

The Nets had lost six straight road games and were two away from matching the club record of eight straight losses. The Cougars lead the Eastern Division with a 12-6 won-lost record.

NBA Standings.

ABA Result.

Nov. 16 (UPI).—The Nets had lost six straight road games and were two away from matching the club record of eight straight losses. The Cougars lead the Eastern Division with a 12-6 won-lost record.

Unwanted Competitor Rows Into Henley Regatta Time

LONDON, Nov. 16 (AP).—After more than 100 years of splendid isolation, Henley Royal Regatta—that bastion of tradition on the rowing scene—is threatened by a streamlined, up-to-the-minute competitor right next door.

Holme Pierrepont, Britain's first championship, multi-lane course, is open and beckoning the world's top competitors away from the magnificent tree-lined tranquility of Henley into the 20th century.

The first international regatta at Holme Pierrepont will be held June 30 to July 1, the weekend before Henley's 1973 swing down the historic River Thames.

This is the period when, in previous years, crews from around the world have gathered in front of Henley's blue and white-striped boat tents in preparation for the time-honored battles. Also scheduled for that weekend next year are Henley's preliminary races and the annual church service, all part of the build-up to the strawberries and cream and the sweat and tears. On top of all this, the draw, that nail-biting affair for crews and coaches in Henley's sudden-death head-to-head affair, takes place July 1.

Henley officials complained that the timing of Holme Pierrepont's international birth was unfortunate to say the least. They fear that top crews will be sidetracked from Henley to the brush newcomer located a mere 100 miles away in the English Midlands.

Holme Pierrepont, on the other hand, has valuable sponsorship to consider. The opening, of course, is timed to coincide with European tours by American crews. It wants to be a success from the outset because officials hope that it will soon be invited to stage Britain's first world rowing championships. The artificial course, hewn attractively from the landscape near Nottingham, with water diverted from the River Trent, is part of a huge multipurpose complex.

The British Amateur Rowing Association, which has several members who are also leading lights at Henley, voted 6-3 in favor of the Holme Pierrepont dates and then tried to calm the stormy waters.

An ARA spokesman said it would give "most serious consideration" for a change in dates in 1974 if it was found that Henley suffered a serious loss.

The main difficulty revolves around Europe's crowded rowing season. Top crews normally space their events about two weeks apart.

Despite its out-of-step characteristics, including the one-mile 550-yard course—instead of the internationally accepted 2,000-meter distance—Henley has survived many crises in the past. It may continue to do so.

"After all," said a Henley official, "Britain can now offer two top class international rowing events of distinctly different flavors, virtually for the price of one."

Rich Steeplechase in U.S.

Camden, S.C., Nov. 16 (W.P.).—Saturday's third running of the \$100,000 Colonial Cup international steeplechase may be the last. Ray Woolfe, director of the race, is tired of begging sponsors for subscriptions.

"I'm not going to subject myself to going around and drumming up money again," Woolfe said this week in his Springfield, Conn. office. "If the cup doesn't go commercial next year, so far as I'm concerned, it can become a nice little hunt meeting down here. And that would be a pity because the Colonial is the last hope for prestige in American steeplechasing."

"If a sport doesn't offer something good to shoot for it's not going to seem worthwhile for very long. Jump races at night at Shennandoah Downs certainly aren't the answer."

Alfred Vanderbilt kicked the jumpers out of New York City here—except for a few hurdle events at Saratoga—because the fans preferred to bet on flat races. The through-the-field cult has, literally, been relegated to "sidelines." If the Colonial Cup does not hold on there will be no chance to regroup.

"This is the make-or-buy year," Woolfe admitted. "We went right to the last gap in getting up the money. I have, frankly, come close to double-talking in getting sponsors (74 at \$1,000 apiece)."

It was important for us to have had a commercial sponsor this year. If we had, we might have attracted one. But by the time we had this third cup called together the commercial people had shot their advertising budgets for the year."

Colonial on Sale.

Woolfe has retained a New York public relations firm to help sell the rights to the 1973 Colonial. "We damn near had one sponsor ready to pay for all the TV time this year," he said. "That would have put us over the top in a hurry."

Instead, the cup committee is virtually giving away its 1972 show to New York television, and to the New York Off-Track Betting Corp. It was either that or conduct the race for the provincial pleasure of 35,000 pious South Carolinians.

"Sponsorship is the answer, not just to our problem but to all

the hunt and steeplechase meetings in this country," Woolfe said. "Look what happened in England this summer. The most memorable race of the season, in the greatest race of the year anywhere in the world, was the Benson and Hedges Handicap. A Colonel Whitbread started the sponsorship trend over there and it's caught on famously. This is the way our sport must go over here if it's to make it—commercial sponsorship."

In the other quarterfinals, Tom Okker of the Netherlands beat American Bob Lutz, 6-3, 6-2, and Arthur Ashe beat fellow-American Marty Riessen.

German Gains.

